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IMPERIAL GENERALS URGE ABDICATION OF THE MANCHU RULER

Supposed Loyal Forces of North China Are Now Said to Be Mutinous and Might Desert Rather Than Fight

REQUEST MAY FAIL

Reports From Peking State That Member of Royal Family Is Offering \$5000 for Removal of Yuan

(By the United Press)

TIENSIN, China—Declaring that it was futile to continue the struggle against the revolutionists, the leading imperial generals here today joined in petitioning the throne to abdicate. It was believed the request would be ignored.

The soldiers in the imperial garrison have been restless for some time and officers have been called upon frequently to stamp out incipient mutinies. It was learned from one of the generals who signed the petition that the entire command would probably go over to the rebels rather than meet them in an engagement.

PEKING, China—Reports from imperial garrisons all over the north, declare that the troops are on the verge of mutiny and that they will not oppose the republican army unless they are given their pay now three months overdue. This development has brought the question of abdication forcibly before the Manchus.

At Mukden Manchus soldiers slew 21 members of the revolutionary council.

An attempt to slay General Chang, leader of the imperial forces at Tientsin, narrowly failed. Liang Pi, a leading Manchus statesman opposed to abdication, has been injured at Peking by a bomb.

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—According to secret advices received here by revolutionary leaders, a reward of \$5000 has been secretly offered by a young Manchus prince for the slaying of Yuan Shi Kai.

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Replying to a question from M. Inukai, leader of the Nationalist party, Viscount Uchida, the Japanese foreign minister, declared in the Diet today that Japan was firmly adhering to the principle of the integrity of China.

M. Inukai criticized the government for first supporting the Chinese dynasty and then taking a position of strict neutrality. He insisted that Japan's wavering had resulted in a lack of confidence in the government, both among the imperialists and the rebels.

FREIGHT WEIGHING INQUIRY ORDERED

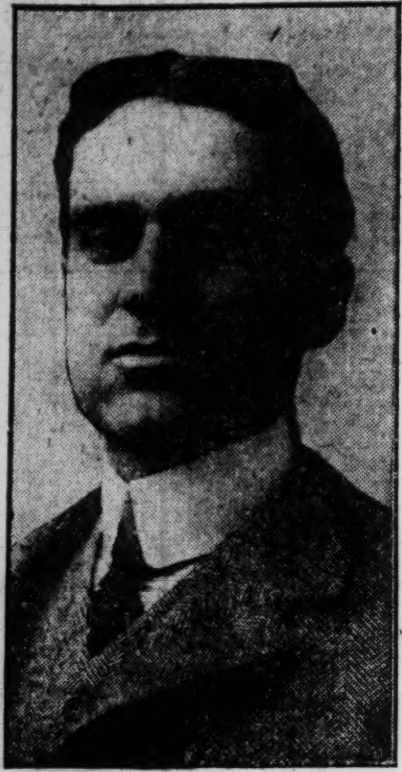
WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission ordered a sweeping investigation today of the methods of American railroads in weighing freight, following complaints that by means of incorrect methods, many roads have been able to evade the rebate law, by underweighing freight from favored shippers.

MR. TAFT'S HANDS OFF IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—No attempt was made by the friends of President Taft to place the Republican state committee on record at its meeting today as favoring his nomination.

The reason was said to be that the convention at Rochester on April 7 could instruct only the four delegates-at-large and would have no right to instruct the delegates elected by Congress districts.

Former Chairman of Boston Police Board Named by the Mayor as Fire Commissioner



CHARLES H. COLE

ITALY RELEASES FRENCH STEAMER TAKEN OFF TUNIS

(By the United Press)

ROME—The French steamer Tavignanno, seized by Italian torpedo boat destroyers off Tunis, was released this afternoon, according to an announcement made at the foreign office.

The steamer was taken to Tripoli, where she was searched. No contraband of war being found, the government permitted the vessel to return to Tunis. It was generally expected that the incident would result in another diplomatic clash with the French government.

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Following the seizure of the French steamer Tavignanno off Tunis on Friday night by Italian torpedo boats, M. Poincaré, the French premier, telegraphed to Rome asking for an explanation.

The arrest of the Tavignanno followed closely upon the announcement that Italy had given orders for the release of the 29 Turks who were seized aboard the liner Manoubia.

HOUSE READY TO PASS STEEL BILL

WASHINGTON—With the expectation of taking a final vote on the Democratic bill revising the iron and steel schedule some time late today, leaders in the House began reading the measure for amendment.

That the bill will pass in some form was assured when nearly a score of Republican progressives announced today that they would vote for it.

S. A. R. CHAPTER TO MEET

The one hundred and twenty-fourth meeting of Old Suffolk chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will be held at Boston City Club this evening. The reception will be followed by a dinner. H. W. James will be toastmaster. The speakers will be Edwin S. Crandon, president of state society; Joseph H. Walker of Brookline, Lee M. Friedman of Boston, James H. Malone, mayor of Chelsea, and the Rev. R. Perry Bush, D. D., of Chelsea.

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

Arthur S. Johnson has been appointed special administrator of the estate of Wolcott Howe Johnson, who was a member of the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co. The appointment is made so that the estate can be taken care of pending the probating of the will. The testator left realty worth \$130,000 and personalty estimated at \$650,000. He resided at 7 Commonwealth avenue.

KING AND QUEEN LEAVE MALTA

MALTA—After spending three days here King George and Queen Mary left for England today. They were given an enthusiastic farewell.

DISMISSED FIRE HEAD TO SEEK A HEARING ON THE MAYOR'S CHARGES

Charles D. Daly Says His Removal Was for Political Reasons and That He Has Been Constantly Hampered

MAJOR COLE NAMED

Mr. Fitzgerald Selects Former Police Commissioner to Succeed Deposed Official—Declares Incident Closed

Charles D. Daly, whom Mayor Fitzgerald removed from the office of fire commissioner last night will seek a hearing on the charges the mayor makes. Mr. Daly says that he does not clearly know as yet what his rights are in the case and has his attorney looking up the law regarding it. If he finds he can demand and secure a hearing he will take action at once to bring this about.

Mayor Fitzgerald this morning declared that the incident is closed, that the former fire commissioner has no choice in the matter, that he cannot secure a hearing as there is no provision in the new charter for such cases and that the mayor's action in removing a department head for cause is final.

Today the mayor will send the name of Maj. Charles H. Cole to the civil service commission as his appointee to the head of the fire department. Meanwhile Col. John H. Dunn of the board of street commissioners has been made temporary head of the department.

Major Cole is an officer of the first corps Cadets and a former police commissioner of Boston. This morning he stated that he only accepted the appointment when assured that the removal of Commissioner Daly was a certainty.

In his letter to Mr. Daly removing him from the office the mayor charges he has failed to comply with certain requests made by the mayor regarding departmental matters. The letter was written after the mayor had verbally informed the commissioner he was removed.

The mayor summoned him to his office late Friday afternoon, and after a five-minute conversation informed Mr. Daly he had best leave the department at once.

The action was a surprise to Mr. Daly, but to those who have watched the growing breach between the mayor and his fire commissioner the action was not unexpected. This is the first department head the mayor has removed since he took office under the new charter.

The letter of dismissal, to which Mr. Daly makes reply declaring the action taken was for political reasons, is as follows:

"Sir—You are hereby removed from the office of fire commissioner of the city of Boston for the following specific reasons:

"First—For your failure to approve of chapter 738 of the acts of 1911, being an act to authorize the city of Boston to pay a sum of money annually to John J. Carney, a copy of which act is herewith inclosed, said act having been accepted by the city council of the city of Boston and approved by the mayor.

"Second—For your failure to make appointment to the fire fighting force of your department of persons in accordance with their rating as certified to you by the civil service commission of the commonwealth, said persons being qualified educationally, mentally and physically, and having precedence on the list of those from among whom appointments were made by you and sent to the mayor for approval.

"Third—For your failure to cooperate with the fire prevention commission, in accordance with the instructions of the mayor for the purpose of bringing about needed reforms in the fire department. Respectfully,

"JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Mayor."

Mr. Daly gave out the following statement concerning his removal from office,

(Continued on page six, column one)

LAWRENCE STRIKERS EXPECT COMPROMISE OFFER FROM AGENTS

Settlement Prospect Dimmed as Operatives Prepare to Stand Out for Granting of Their Full Demands

MR. WOOD IS FIRM

State-Wide Strike Gains as Possibility—American Woole Co. Gives Statement Showing Wages Paid

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Joseph J. Ettor, the strike leader, this afternoon said he expected in a day or two the strikers will receive a compromise offer from the mill men, modifying their previous position and asking the operatives to accept a little less than they now demand.

Mr. Ettor, however, declares the workers will not qualify their demands for a 15 per cent wage increase, abolition of the premium system, and promise of no discrimination against the strikers.

The strike appears not to be any nearer settlement. A meeting of the operatives' committee was held this forenoon, in the hall at 321 Common street, at which the chief topic of discussion was the incidents of the meeting yesterday afternoon between William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, and Mr. Ettor in Boston.

Mr. Wood told Mr. Ettor he could not grant the strikers' demands, and Mr. Ettor replied he was ready to talk business whenever he and the other mill agents showed a desire to make concessions.

There will be a parade Monday morning at 6 o'clock, the object being to keep all the paraders in line and prevent as many as possible of those now at work from going into the mills.

There are to be meetings this evening and tomorrow of all the unions. On every side the strikers declare they will not accept less than their full demands. W. D. Hartshorne, local head of the Lawrence mill, has hired a hall near the mills and is ready to address his employees this afternoon.

The International Workers of the World have been requested to send organizers to all mill cities in New England with the object of getting the concessions asked for at Lawrence. The possibility of a strike throughout New England is now discussed. A group of strike leaders left Lawrence today for Plymouth, Mass., where they will address mill employees this evening with the hope of getting them to join the strike movement.

Persistent reports were circulated this noon that the city was to be placed under martial law by Governor Foss, but Col. E. Leroy Sweetzer, in charge of the troops, declared that he had heard nothing of it. He is to confer with Adjutant-General Pearson on sending some of the militia companies home.

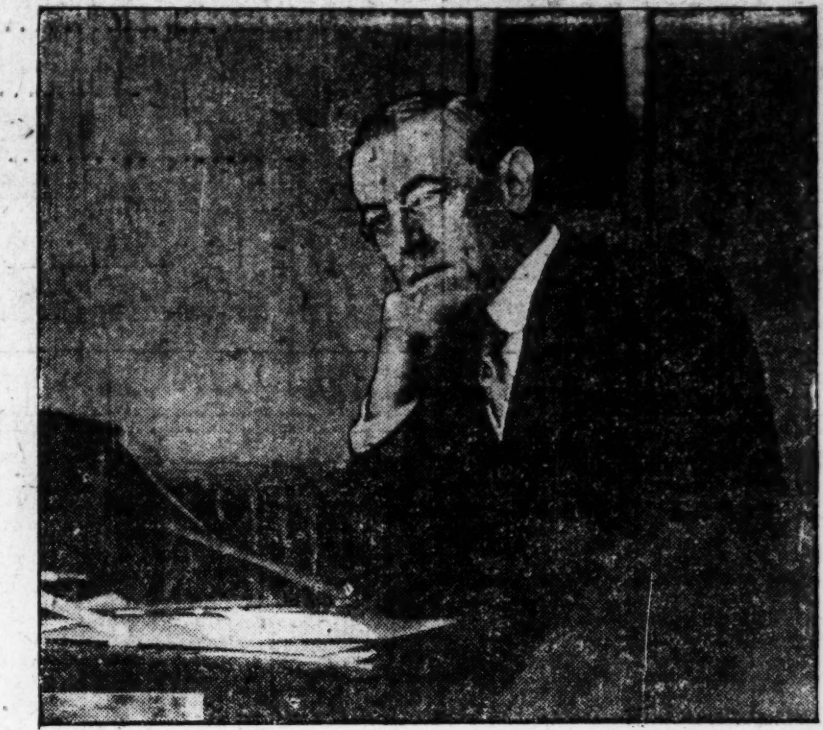
William D. Haywood left for Toledo, O., and said that he would return early next week. Delegates from the Marine Firemen's Union of Boston are in Lawrence today investigating the report that a number of its members are at work in the mills.

The American Woollen Company today issued a statement saying that the range of wages in the Lawrence mills "is higher than that in any other textile center in the country producing the same grade of goods."

"It is well known," the statement says, "that the primary cause for any change in the relations between the employers and their employees was the passage of the 54 hour bill in the claimed interests of women and minors, Massachusetts was already working a shorter time schedule than practically every other state having textile business. The further reduction in hours lessened by that much the production of the mills. The

(Continued on page five, column one)

GOV. WILSON AT THE HOTEL SOMERSET



Seated at desk in his room where Boston callers were received

MR. FRENCH'S DECISION FAVORS STEAMSHIP MEN

Ruling in favor of the transatlantic steamship companies, United States District Attorney Asa P. French's decision in regard to the contention of the striking longshoremen, that the employment of foreign crews on the docks violates immigration and contract labor laws was delivered this morning to Michael O'Meara, secretary-treasurer of District Assembly 30, K. of L.

Officers of the longshoremen's union expressed much surprise that no evidence of working of foreign crews upon vessels and docks had been obtained by Edmund Billings, commissioner of immigration or his assistants, as stated by Mr. French in his letter, because they say it has been admitted by the steamship agents and captains of various ships.

All correspondence in regard to this subject has been sent to Senators Lodge and Crane and Representatives Murray, Curley, Peters and Congressman Gardner at Washington, the latter being considered an authority on the subject involved.

At an early evening meeting of the

council, the delegates voted to write to the steamship agents that the council and the longshoremen repudiated Alexander Ryan, former district master workman of District Assembly 30, K. of L., and Michael White, master workman of the Boston & Maine Freight Handlers Assembly, and that the council will have nothing to do with them directly or indirectly. The action was taken after statements that both officials were trying to bring the strike to an end, and had given the impression that the longshoremen were seeking an adjustment at almost any cost.

ELEVATED TO SPEND ABOUT HALF MILLION ON IMPROVEMENTS

At the Sullivan square terminal of the Boston Elevated Railway Company the 60-foot extension of the platform over Alfred street to accommodate eight-car trains is nearly completed. According to one of the road's officials today, the new platform will be ready for use in about three weeks.

The important changes under way at the Sullivan square terminal involving the separation of unloading and loading platforms, the consequent construction of a large covered area outside the present building and of a loop for surface cars to take the place of the present system of dead end tracks will cost, it is estimated, about \$500,000.

It is expected by the officials that the changes will result in a great improvement over the present conditions and do away with the crowding and interference between inward and outbound passengers. The loop section of the new surface car track, which comes outside of the building, is finished with the exception of making the connection at each end.

The principal changes are being made on the Medford-Somerville side of the terminal, since it is expected that the proposed Malden extension of the elevated will do away with the over-crowding on the Malden-Everett side. The inbound track will run up the incline and on the line of the present No. 2 track through an entrance about 20 feet wide to be cut in the wall of the terminal fronting in Main street. This entrance way will be made upon the arrival of the necessary steel work.

The exit through which the loop track

(Continued on page five, column two)

GOV. WILSON IS GUEST AT RECEPTION GIVEN BY BOSTON CITY CLUB

Pleads for Return to Representative Form of Government in First Speech of His Visit Here

TALK FOR HARVARD

Students Will Be Addressed by the New Jersey Executive and Former Head of Princeton University

Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey and candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, received an ovation at the Boston City Club this afternoon where he made the first speech on the program for his visit to Boston, which includes a speech before the Harvard Democratic and Woodrow Wilson clubs of Harvard in Sanders theater this afternoon and an address at the annual dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at the Hotel Somerset tonight.

The reception was held in the banquet hall, and Governor Wilson shook hands with several hundred persons. David F. Tilley, president of the club, stood with him.

At the head table were Governor Wilson, David F. Tilley, president of the Boston City Club; Addison L. Winship, secretary; Richard Olney, James A. Head, Edward A. Filene, Samuel J. Elder, Henry Morganthau, Mayor Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Governor Luce, H. Staples Potter, Charles F. Adams, H. Daniel J. Kiley, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, James P. Munroe, C. W. Doten, William H. Lincoln, Representative A. F. Saunders and Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools.

Governor Wilson was introduced by Richard Olney, who referred to him as "one of the scholars in politics—a type in whom rises the hope of the best interests of the country for the future." "I could not wish to be presented to you otherwise than I have been, not as a man who is attempting to achieve office but as a man who does attempt in some degree to represent the common judgment of the American people," said Governor Wilson responding.

"In this presence it seems to me I stand before a jury such as I would prefer. I have been inquiring into the character of this club. It is a composite picture, as I understand it, of the active men of Boston, not made up of any particular class, but of the elements of the average citizen. I would not trust the fortunes of Americans to any class, but only to combined judgment which is the judgment of the average man.

"I have constantly found myself under the necessity of squaring even my knowledge of facts to the angle at which the other man views them.

"I have not in recent months found many Republicans in whom I could altogether hope. When I sometimes confer with progressive Republicans I find them with very much the same opinions as myself.

"In many states the government is not representative. I will tell you that 18 months ago it was not representative in New Jersey. I can give you a list of people who controlled New Jersey, so do not go about defending what you have not got.

"Take your Union state by state and prove your facts if you have representative government in Massachusetts. If you have got representative government nobody is going to make an assault upon you.

"They said when I was running for Governor that I was nothing but a schoolmaster. I told them that I understood a schoolmaster to be one trained to find out all he could and then tell what he had found out. And I have stuck to that idea, for all that a Governor can do in New Jersey is to see that the laws are enforced.

"America is populated by men who wished to be emancipated from control. They said we 'will make a free home' where men shall be free from control except where control has been given by the people.

"We have not lapsed into a condition where the few may control and the many are controlled.

"America cannot thrive on a suspected business system." Lieutenant-Governor Luce represented the state at the reception and Mayor Fitzgerald was there as the representative of the city.

"I cannot in justice to myself comment at this time on the proposition made by Colonel Watterston in Washington that a court of honor composed of mutual friends be named to settle any alleged controversy among Democratic leaders," said Governor Wilson when he was shown a copy of Colonel Watterston's remarks.

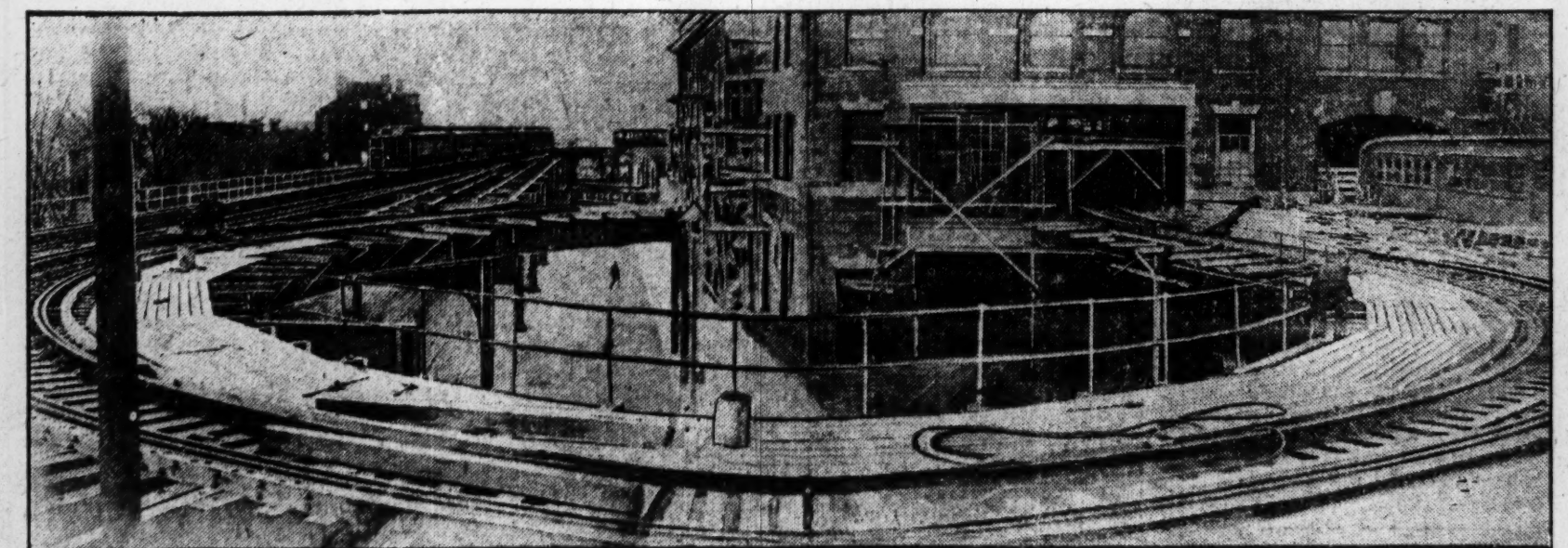
"I must have time to read the statement over more carefully. It is against my practice to make any off-hand statements perhaps. The statement I made

(Continued on page eighteen, column five)

The free employment "ads" in the Monitor have helped many a man or woman out of employment to find work.

Why not speak of it in passing your Monitor along?

RADICAL CHANGES ARE BEING MADE AT SULLIVAN SQUARE



New loop for surface cars through terminal building in Charlestown and loading and unloading platforms—Cut shows how the structure's walls are now being pierced for the trolley car tracks—In photograph one train is entering station at right and another is approaching at the left

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

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MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE AT WORK
The Company Showman

THIS is an age of exhibitions. It seems nowadays as if when any purpose is to be advanced people turn to an exhibition first of all as the best method. Important anniversaries, such as the discovery of America, are celebrated with world fairs. Future achievements, such as the finishing of the Panama canal, are not merely observed in that way, but scheduled far ahead—Paris has an international show scheduled for 1920. And the big universal exhibitions of anything and everything are as nothing at all compared with the hundreds of lesser ones held every year to advance local interests, give publicity to special industries and products, and gain public recognition for progressive ideas. If advanced principles in any line are to be spread, an exhibition of the apparatus and methods connected with that line is arranged. If the exhibition makes a marked impression the exhibits may form the basis of a permanent museum.

City officials set forth municipal problems by means of exhibitions. Neighborhoods rouse local spirit by the same means. The abstract argument, the official report and the weighty editorial are accepted with reserve, and on the very solid basis of "seeing is believing" every sort of interest, private as well as public, now tries to secure attention by putting tangible exhibits before the people.

The Showman's Duties

If the company showman is connected with an industry like the automobile business, much of the year's activity will center in public shows. The new models will doubtless be revealed at the big show in New York, early in the winter, and there will be other important shows in large cities. Special exhibition cars will be planned with a view to pleasing those who attend and at the same time making mechanical complications plain to the layman. As every other large automobile concern will be represented also, the man with the best ideas gets most attention. Years ago, the auto people were content with cars that had been made beautiful by highly finished enameled, harmonious colors, plated metal work and the like. But recently the company showman has devised more ingenious methods. He takes the engine out of the car and rigs it up so that any visitor may turn it with a hand-crank.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Middleman." COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady." HOLIS—"John Drew in 'A Single Man.'" B. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville." MAJESTIC—"Marguerite Clark." PARK—"The Fairy Girl." PLYMOUTH—"Miss Viola Allen." SHUBERT—"The Never Homes."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow." BELASCO—"David Warfield." BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip." CASINO—"Sumurun." CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COHAN—"The Little Millonaire." COLLIER'S—"Bunty Pulls the Strings." CRITERION—"Gertrude Elliott." DALY'S—"Rose of Panama." ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise." EMPIRE—"Elmer Barrymore." Gaiety—"Elsie Ferguson." HARRIS—"The Talker." HERALD SQUARE—"The Million." HIPPOBOSME—"Spectacles." HUDSON—"Miss Simone." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"Evelyn a Husband." LYCEUM—"Miss Nazimova." LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue." MANHATTAN—"The Fun." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ben-Hur." NEW YORK—"The Pearl Maiden." PARK—"The Country Girl." REPUBLIC—"The Woman." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel." WALLACK—"Diarrhi."

BOSTON CONCERTS

SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., composers' recital, symphony hall, 8 p. m., fourteenth symphony concert; Katharine Goodson soloist.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Passers By." COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid." CORT—"Victor Moore." GARRICK—"Marie Cahill." GRAND—"The Tender Walk." LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou." OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Sylva." OLYMPIC—"The Woman." POWERS—"The Scarecrow." PRINCESS—"Bunty Pulls the Strings." STUBBAKER—"The Greyhound."

see for himself how lightly it runs, and watch the whole interesting cycle of propulsion in a gas motor. The drive, the self-starter, the ignition and other special functions are laid bare in the same way. Big automobile shows by no means claim all the company showman's attention, either. The commercial auto is rapidly coming to the front for the delivery of goods and hauling freight. There will, perhaps, be held minor exhibitions of appliances in connection with a national convention of grocers or department store managers. The opportunity to promote these moderate-cost delivery autos or big trucks of several tons capacity is too good to be lost. So an exhibit will be arranged and facts about cars presented, according to the technical requirements of the grocery or department store business. Other business showmen will be there, exhibiting everything from a patent dust-proof cheese case with automatic weighing attachment to a complete pneumatic cash-carrier system.

Many manufacturing concerns get their best publicity from exhibitions like that held in connection with the yearly convention of the master car builders or the street railway managers. The few hundred men who assemble at such gatherings are persons of large purchasing power, selecting equipment for transportation systems covering wide territory. The company showman spares no expense or thought in getting his concern's product before them. Machinery weighing tons will be moved to the exhibition place for a day or two of display, and complicated technical processes will often be illustrated in every detail by equipment in actual operation.

Modern technical developments constantly give the company showman materials for thoroughly spectacular displays. Almost any crowd would be interested in seeing steel made to run like warm molasses in a couple of minutes by the application of a few chemical agents taken from a small box.

Good Judgment Required

The man in charge of these exhibition interests for a business house is often called upon to exercise keen judgment, for not all the chances to show appliances can be accepted. Many gatherings and shows are of local character. Others may be international affairs, but will reach only a foreign clientele, so that it might not be profitable to follow up the interest aroused. Naturally, the chief purpose of exhibiting at all is to stir interest and spread information to serve as a basis for making future sales. As many exhibitions, like any other present, and profits on actual sales go far to defray exhibition expenses. So the business showman, like any other provider of amusement, must watch the box office receipts, and as the cost of getting up an original, attractive exhibit will often compare favorably with that of producing a play, errors in judgment cannot be afforded.

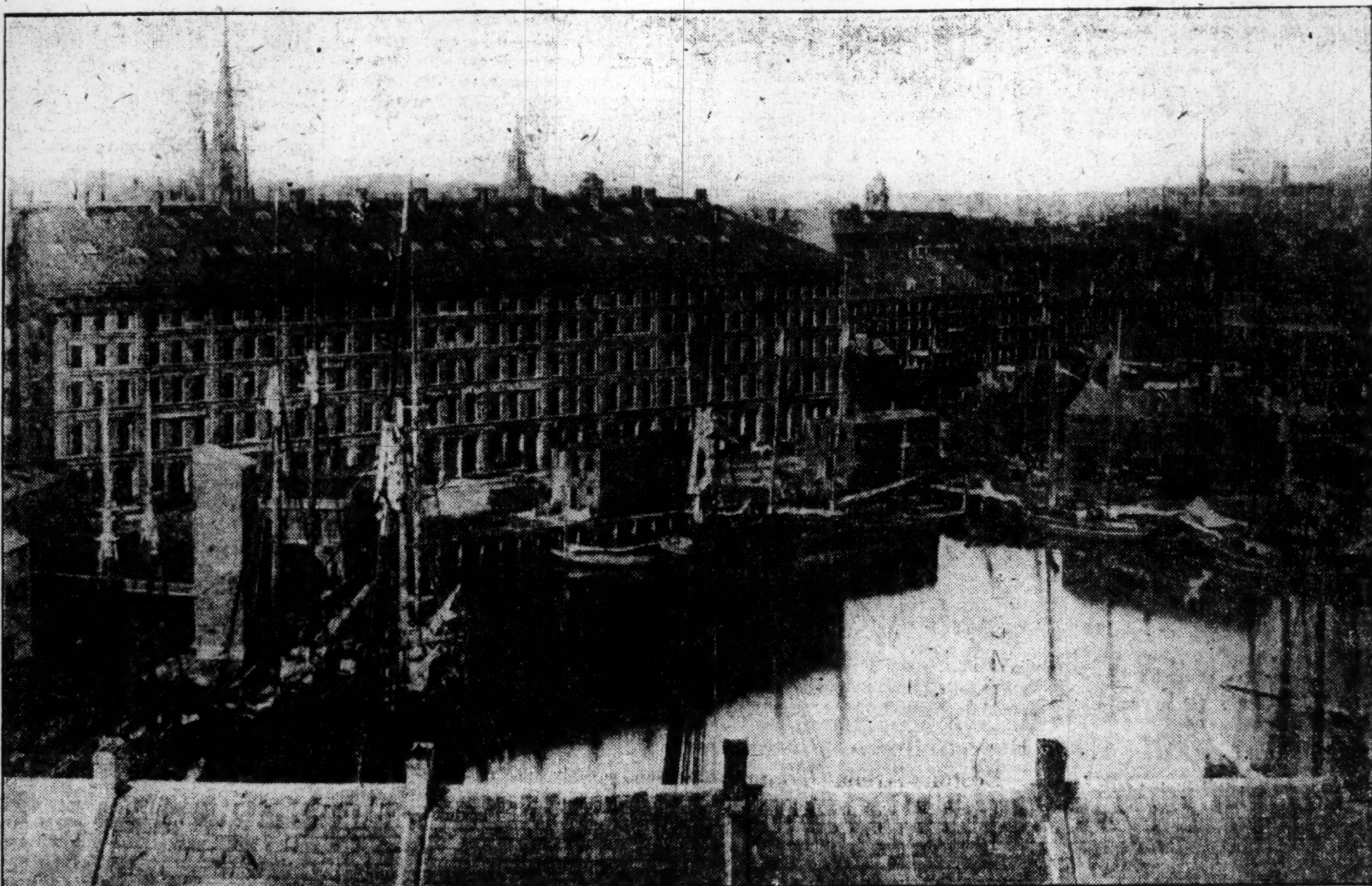
Sometimes the business showman has to get effects by proxy. For example, his company makes farm machinery, which is sold through hundreds of implement agents scattered over the country. The innumerable county fairs and cattle shows held in rural districts every year have exhibits arranged by these agents. But the work of a skillful exhibit-planner often appears in what the company shows—he furnishes general ideas for the company's guidance.

Again, where his company makes something that is sold to the public by retail merchants, such as a food product or an article of clothing, the business showman discovers a field for his ingenuity in designing window and counter displays of goods, furnishing decorative accessories and so forth. The merchant has not much time to plan a striking window. The decoration may be arranged by a clerk, in an hour after the store closes. No great expenditure can be made for the purpose. But the company showman sends ideas for exhibits. He furnishes the scheme of an exhibit that moves, and a diagram showing how it can be put together with ordinary materials. A large paint house will send out materials for a monthly display in dealers' windows, calling attention to seasonal specialties. And so forth! What with exhibitions, fairs, conventions, parades, window and store decoration and other events, the company showman is always planning, and as business learns his uses, it is likely that the skillful showman will be more and more in evidence.

COUNTY RECEIPTS ARE LARGE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane county's total receipts during 1911 amounted to \$4,499,213.21. The taxes furnished \$3,170,156.28 of that sum, cash from 1910 \$283,393.54, and miscellaneous sources brought in \$1,039,661.39.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This illustration is of the waterfront east of Commercial street. It also shows where the tide used to come up, nearly to Commercial and Mercantile streets. The dock was filled in after the new Atlantic avenue was built, and is now the site of the Farmers' dump or vegetable market, and bounded by Clinton, Mercantile and Richmond streets and Atlantic avenue. The church spires in the distance to the left are the Cockerel, Christ or North, and the New North, the latter two edifices still standing, each over a hundred years old. The present Commercial street was laid out in 1828, and prior to that time ran from Battery March street to the water.

FRANKLIN SQUARE
HOUSE NEEDS \$4329

With only four days left in which to complete the canvass for all the remaining indebtedness of the Franklin Square house, the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the corporation, reports \$4554 received during the past week, and \$4329 still to be secured before midnight on next Wednesday. Those desiring to help make the victory complete should write Dr. Perin at once, at 11 East Newton street, Boston, sending either check or pledge. The Franklin Square house family consists of 405 working girls and student girls. Receipts for the past week have been as follows:

Cynthia W. Wesson, Boston, \$500; a friend, \$500; Charles D. Sias, Boston, \$500; Samuel M. Brown, Boston, \$500; Mrs. Mary D. Knight, Boston, \$200; William B. Walker, Manchester, additional, \$150; Charles P. Bowditch, Boston, \$100; A. S. R., \$100; Samuel Carr, Boston, \$100; C. E. Riley, Boston, \$100;

J. F. T., Brookline, \$100; a friend, Cambridge, \$100; Mrs. J. S. Howe, Brookline, \$100; E. P. H., Boston, \$100; Stephen B. Kelley, N. S., \$100; A. M. B., Cambridge, \$100; Charles F. Fairbanks, Boston, \$100; Laban Pratt, Boston, \$50; Leonard C. Wason, Boston, \$50; Adeline A. Douglas, Cambridge, \$50; John A. Cousins, Brookline, \$50; Robert S. Morison, Cambridge, \$25; Mrs. R. A. Beech, Boston, \$25; Mrs. Edward P. Boggs, Cambridge, \$25; Helen S. Baker, Boston, \$25; Mrs. A. S. Wheeler, Boston, \$25; Miss Helen Wheeler, Boston, \$25; Mrs. H. S. Grew, Boston, additional, \$25; A. L. W., Boston, \$25; William G. Wilcox, New York, additional, \$25; G., Boston, \$25; Harriet S. Ames, Swampscott, \$25; Dorothy H. McElwain, Milton, \$25; Mrs. R. H. Stevenson, Boston, \$25; Catherine E. Gollonnie, Leominster, \$25; Catherine M. Kent, Boston, additional, \$25; George G. Hall, Boston, \$25; Alice M. Towle, Boston, \$25; Henry C. Nickerson, Boston, \$25; Mrs. William Simes, Boston, \$25; C. O. Blood, Lynn, \$25; Henry Endicott, Cambridge, \$25; Cornelia S. Townsend, Milton, \$25; Mrs. John M. Glidden, Boston, \$25;

Louise W. Brooks, Readville, \$20; E. N. Fenn, Boston (add.), \$20; W. H. S., Boston, \$20; the Misses Houghton, Cambridge, \$15; E. A. H., Boston (add.), \$15; Alice H. Shultes, Wisconsin (add.), \$15; Arthur P. Dana, Boston (add.), \$15; Caleb J. Norwood, Ipswich, \$15; Mrs. John Thorndike, Boston, \$12; Mrs. Frederick Stone, Boston (add.), \$12; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hastings, Kendall Green, \$10; Francis L. Whittemore, Dedham, \$10 (add.); Mrs. Wm. B. Rice, Quincy, \$10; Ella W. Fisk, Framingham, \$10; Mrs. Eleanor G. May, Boston, \$10; Mrs. W. S. Bullard, Boston, \$10; Mrs. T. H. Barnes, South Boston, \$10; Lila W. Abbott, Boston, \$10; Miss L. Dresel, Boston, \$10; Frederick S. Goodwin, Boston, \$10; Mrs. John A. Ordway, Brookline, \$10; Roland Gray, Boston, \$10; Mrs. Abbie F. Dodge, Medford, \$5; Charles M. Homes, Boston, \$5; Mrs. E. Ballard, Brookline, \$5; E. H. Davis, Boston, \$5; Lawrence Whitcomb, Boston, \$5; Lucy S. Sampson, Boston, \$5; A. Worker, Boston, \$2; Mary O. Nash, Abington, \$2; Elkanah Crowell, Hyannis, \$2; cash, \$2; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Alden, Quincy, \$1; "X", \$1; total for the week, \$4554.

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 43—Asking for Promotions

A GOOD worker can be so modest that he comes unjust to himself, to those who depend on him, and likewise unjust to his employers. It is no virtue to be complacent with unjust exactions or to carry self-effacement to the point that the employer may forget to recognize honest effort by promotion.

Some workers do themselves a wrong by not asking for what good precedent, common-sense and fair play point out as being reasonable. This is quite true in regard to promotion. Ambitious young men and women engaged in clerical work may lose good opportunities for advancement by neglecting to ask for promotion when vacancies occur in better positions. This may be illustrated by the following circumstance:

In an office where there were several officials, each assisted by a secretary-stenographer, a vacancy occurred in one of these stenographic positions. In keeping with the usual custom in such cases, the concern immediately advertised for a good stenographer. There were a large number of typewriter operators employed in the same office—several of whom were quietly learning to "take dictation." When it became known that there was a vacancy in the office, one of the

typists who had been studying stenography thought she was competent to take the position. Some of her friends assured her that it was "not worth trying for"—that the concern would surely fill the place with an expert "outsider." Others more wisely said, "Why not try for it?" So the maiden took courage and pressed forward, declared her ambition to advance, asked for a trial and urged her claim for preferment so well that attractive responses to the advertisement were laid aside, and she was given a chance to fill the position. She "made good," and her progress thereafter was due largely to her courage in asking for opportunity.

Many are invited to take promotions in business life; others have to ask for them. When a worker sees an opportunity higher up and feels qualified to do the work, no harm can be done by asking to be considered. The employer or supervisor usually knows that promotions within his organization have a helpful influence on his forces. He generally prefers the promotion method of filling vacancies whenever it can be done in the right way. Why not give him the opportunity by asking if he forgets to think of his aspiring helpers in "the rank and file?"

HARWICH PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE IN HIGH SCHOOL

HARWICH, Mass.—At the annual town meeting Feb. 5 and 6 it is expected that the citizens will authorize the school committee to establish a department of agriculture, aided by the state, in the local high school, as provided by the acts of 1911.

Eight articles have been inserted for highway improvements in the town and \$1000 will be asked for the building of a new vault for the public records in Exchange building, and for the installation of town offices.

A vote will be taken to establish precinct voting in Harwich for state elections, and to have the selectmen make all necessary arrangements for the same for the 1912 election.

Another article asks that the selectmen be empowered to grant permits to citizens of this town for planting and cultivating quahogs in waters and flats of Pleasant bay, East Harwich; the permits not to exceed the distance of 25 yards into the bay from the mean low water mark.

DR. DOTY'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN

ALBANY, N. Y.—The nomination of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell of Brooklyn, a friend and neighbor of Mayor Gaynor, will be sent to the Senate on Monday night by Governor Dix as the successor to Dr. A. H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, according to an apparently well founded report here.

MR. LONGWORTH FOR TAFT

WASHINGTON—Representative Longworth of Ohio, who called on President Taft after a visit to Mr. Roosevelt, his father-in-law, said on leaving the White House that he was still supporting Mr. Taft for the nomination.

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Extends to all departments and includes many great values in Silks, Linens, Laces, Suits and Dresses.

See Advertisement Page Four first section of this paper.

Leading Events in Athletic World :: Wesleyan Track Team

WESLEYAN HAS MANY CANDIDATES OUT FOR VARSITY TRACK TEAM

Relay Men Are Now Busy Preparing for Race With Williams in Boston A. A. Meet

ARE GOOD FRESHMEN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Practice for the Wesleyan University track team is now being held regularly, and with a wealth of material in the freshman class the prospects for a successful season are very bright. Entries have been made in a number of indoor track meets, and in addition three dual meets will be held in the spring.

The season will start on Feb. 16 at the Boston A. A. meet, where the relay team will run Williams, in addition to individual entries. The other dates follow: Feb. 17, Columbia University relay carnival; Feb. 24, Amherst Agricultural College, at Amherst, Mass.; March 1, Trojan A. A. meet at Hartford, Conn.; March 2, Georgetown meet at Washington, D. C.

The dates for the spring meets are as follows: April 27, Williams at Williams, town; May 4, Trinity at Middletown; May 11, Lafayette at Middletown; May 17-18, New England Intercollegiate A. A. at Springfield, Mass.

Of last year's relay squad three men, Hjalvorsen '14, Clark '14, and Harris '13, are back in college in addition to Captain Wendell '14. Among the promising freshmen out for the team are Ross, Sutton, Defendorf and Holton. The latter was a member of the Wesleyan Academy track team last season and is showing up particularly well.

Drake '12 and Rudkin '14 are already in training for the half and mile respectively. Among the freshmen candidates are Sampson in the broad jump, and Ellis and Ferris in the high jump. Eaton '15 is expected to try out for the quarter mile as soon as the basketball season closes.

Of the weight men Parkinson, who has been Wesleyan's mainstay for the past two seasons, is still in college, but at present is playing on the basketball team. With the coming of spring more candidates for the various positions are expected to appear. Coach William M. Hunter who has had charge of the team for several years past, will act in that capacity again this year.

PLAN TO FORM NEW HOCKEY LEAGUE

MONTREAL—An international hockey league will be formed next year, according to an announcement of La Presse, with the Wanderers, Canadiens, Boston, and New York teams in it. The games will be played at the Forum here, which will be enlarged to hold 10,000 persons, and an artificial ice plant will be installed, so that the season may begin at the end of November.

It is said that the Boston and New York teams have already expressed a desire to enter such a league, as friendly games across the line have demonstrated that there is a field for an international union.

ARLINGTON SEVEN VS. RINDGE

Arlington high and Rindge Technical will meet in their first league hockey game at the Arena on Monday afternoon. Although the Rindge team started out with very poor prospects, the chances of making a good showing in the league games are very good. Arlington high appears to be the only team around Boston that cannot be stopped. They will probably win the championship of the new interscholastic league, with Melrose as the runner up. Somerville appears a little stronger than Rindge at the present time.

FOR COLLEGE HOCKEY TITLE

NEW YORK—Yale and Princeton hockey teams will meet here tonight in a game that may decide the intercollegiate championship. The Tigers and Blues are both unbeaten.

DAVIS NOW IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—Harry Davis, late of the world's champion Athletics, arrived here Friday to establish permanent residence and assume his duties as manager of the Cleveland club.

GENUINE REDUCTION SALE

We have purchased by chance PRAC-
TICALLY AS COST a large lot of the
FINEST FOREIGN WOOLLENS MADE
IN THE WORLD. These woollens consist
of all the latest smart patterns,
rich in design and colorings, and be-
cause of this great purchase we are
enabled to sell now at very greatly re-
duced prices. Former prices for such
fine quality of woollens were usually not
less than \$45, \$50 and \$55, which we
will now sell at

\$35, \$38 and \$40

We consider this the greatest GENU-
INE REDUCTION SALE EVER
OFFERED IN HIGH-CLASS MEN'S
CLOTHING. This will include our usual
size workmanship, fit and style. Inspec-
tion invited.

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STREET FLOOR. Established 22 Years.

MICHIGAN REGENTS HAVE CHANGED ATHLETIC PLAN

New System Beginning Next Fall Means Complete Reor-
ganization of the Way Athletics Have Been Con-
ducted at Big Ann Arbor University

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Embodying as it does a complete reorganization of the present system of conducting athletics at the University of Michigan, the action of the regents at their meeting Friday evening was the most radical of any move in recent years. According to the new ruling every student registering in the university will be required to pay as part of his fee the sum of \$5 for membership in the athletic association. This means that there will be in round numbers 5000 members where there are at present less than 2000. It means that there will be an immediate enlargement of the athletic plant and that the new clubhouse just being completed at a cost of \$37,000 will be inadequate for the new needs.

At present an association member receives in return for the \$3 that he pays for membership the right to vote at all athletic elections, entrance to certain football games free and an opportunity of purchasing tickets for the big games before non-members. The use of the tennis courts is also one of the inducements to join the association.

Under the new arrangements this will constitute part of the advantages of membership, but in addition every student will receive admission free to all athletic events. It will work a revolution in Michigan athletics because of this very feature. As it is at present there are certain of the games at which a mere corporal's guard appears, but with the admission free to all it is certain that practically every event will have an attendance of at least 4000. The tennis courts will be enlarged to meet the increased demands that will follow this move, and it will be necessary greatly to increase the seating capacity of the baseball stands. The present football stands at the north end of the gridiron will be moved over to the base-

GREAT INTEREST IN FRENCH GRAND PRIX ROAD RACE

Entries Include One American, One German, One Belgian, 15 British and 38 French Cars

When the entries closed for the French Grand Prix automobile race 48 cars nominated for the event, with a distinct possibility of more, and entries posted before the time of closing are also in order. This proved conclusively that interest in road racing has not fallen off in Europe, although there have been many prophecies to the contrary.

With the big entry list it is expected that several makers who have been waiting to see whether the Grand Prix would fill, will take advantage of the double entry fee for belated entries and start their cars. Thus a field of 60 cars is not improbable—the largest for many years.

So far it is a little doubtful how to classify the entries between the restricted and unrestricted classes. This, however, is of minor importance, as both classes will be eligible for all prizes. An interesting condition arises in the race, and many predict that the smaller and restricted cars will beat the unrestricted speed machines over a long and trying course of 1200 miles, not by superior speed, though easily capable of an average of over 60 miles an hour, but by less wear and tear on the engines and tires and less frequent stoppages.

Practically all of the old names of cars are missing on the Grand Prix list of entries, leaving the race to be contested by the younger element. Among the entries are one American, one German, one Belgian, 15 British, and 38 French cars. Apart from the old brigade in France, represented by four Lorraine-Dietrichs, three Darracqs and two Penguos, such names as the Fiat, the Mercedes, the Benz and others stand out conspicuous as missing.

LYON WINS BELLEAIR GOLF

BELLEAIR, Fla.—William H. Lyon of Cincinnati, who a few years ago played on the Yale team, defeated F. K. Moore of Cleveland in the final round for the chief trophy in the Belleair golf tourney Friday. The match was at 36 holes and at the end of the morning round Lyon had a lead of seven holes and had a medal score of 81 to his credit, the best that had been made during the course of the tournament. In the afternoon Moore played the better golf and managed to cut the lead down to 3 up at the turn.

LEVY DEFEATS SPEAR IN CLASS C

NEW YORK—The first game of the final round of the national 18.2 amateur class C championship was played Friday night between S. L. Levy and G. W. Spear, the former winning in 58 innings by the score of 200 to 177. The winner made high runs of 21, 20 and 16 and gained an average of 3.26.58, while Spear made high runs of 22, 19 and 14, and got an average of 3.6-57.

CRESCENT A. C. SEVEN WINS

NEW YORK—The Crescent A. C. hockey seven beat the Wanderers Friday night, 5 to 4, keeping in the race for the amateur-league trophy.

ball diamond and new stands will be built to replace them.

It is probable, in fact it will be necessary to charge a small locker-fee for the use of the lockers in the clubhouse, as there are but 700 lockers there, and there will be 4000 to 5000 members of the new association.

The fee will apply both to the men and women students of the university, but \$3 of the \$5 from the women members will be devoted to the women's athletic field. They will, however, receive the same benefits that the men derive as far as membership in the association goes and as far as gaining the advantages of seeing all of the athletic contests.

P. G. Bartelme, director of athletics, was greatly pleased when he was informed of the action taken by the regents. "It is something that I have always believed in, and I advocated it when I first came here to Michigan three years ago. It will result about the same as far as the finances go, though there will be of necessity heavy expenditures for a few years to adjust our athletic plant to the increased needs.

"However, I look to see it work for the ultimate good of the university as it is bound to increase college spirit and it is going to be a great thing for those who up to this time have gone through college without seeing anything but the important games. I hope that it will also result in a much larger number participating in athletics and getting the benefit of the instruction that will be provided for all. Its a big step forward for Michigan. We have about 30 athletic events here each year so that each one will cost the students less than 17 cents apiece and that is not making any allowance for the other benefits that they will derive from membership in the association."

CORNELL WILL MEET HARVARD IN HOCKEY GAME

Expect Record Crowd for Boston Arena Tonight—Ithacan Seven to Practise Today

Although Cornell, which plays Harvard at hockey in the Boston Arena tonight now stands at the bottom of the Intercollegiate league, the game will by no means be an easy one, for a week ago it took Yale 25 minutes of overtime play to score a 2 to 1 victory over the Ithacans.

Another record crowd, similar to that at the Princeton-Harvard contest last Saturday night, will be in attendance, judging from the large advance sale of seats.

Harvard and Princeton are now tied for the leadership of the league, but Cornell has been coming very strong, and Manager Flack believes his aggregation has a chance for the coveted championship. The defeat of Harvard tonight would add to this probability, and for this reason the Ithacans will make the game fast and hard from start to finish. Cornell has but two of the men who played on last year's championship team, Captain Vail at goal and Scheu, a forward, who last year played coverpoint. Vail is the individual star of the team and his brilliant goal-tending last Saturday was the greatest stumbling block to Yale's success.

Harvard's team has shown but slight improvement since the Princeton game and the defense is still weak in body-checking and in getting the puck out of the corners, a defect largely responsible for two of Princeton's three goals. It is strong, however, in going down the rink with the puck, Blackall's ability in this department of the game being particularly noticeable. The line-ups:

HARVARD
Palmer, I. C. E. C. Means
Duncan, I. C. E. C. Hill
Huntington, E. C. E. C. Hill
Pierce, E. C. E. C. Hill
Blackall, E. C. E. C. Hill
Willetts, P. P. Clark
Gardner, E. C. E. C. Hill

CLEVELAND BEATS INTERCOLONIALS

CLEVELAND—Cleveland Athletic Club's hockey team easily defeated the Intercolonial hockey seven of Boston in the first of a two-game series here Friday night, the score being 7 to 2. The local players were too fast for the Boston men. The Cleveland A. C. led all the way, scoring four goals before the Intercolonials made one. In fact, the Intercolonials, with the exception of Captain Skelton, were outclassed. Skelton put up a splendid game.

INTERCOLONIALS
C. A. C.
Bray, J. E. C. Hill
Skelton, C. P. E. C. Hill
Davies, E. C. E. C. Hill
Fitz, E. C. E. C. Hill
Foote, I. W. E. C. Hill
Marston, E. W. E. C. Hill
Referee, Schwelzer and Hickey. Goal umpires, H. Blucher and Chappell. Penalties, Skelton 4, Poland, Irving 2, Marston, Tefford. Goals made, by Gustine 5, MacFarlane, Poland, Marston, Foote.

LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED

NEW YORK—The International league schedule meeting in Providence has been postponed from Feb. 15 to Feb. 21.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER ATHLETIC REPORT SHOWS A GOOD YEAR

Football, Track and Baseball Expenses Lowest for Ten Years—Record Payment on Brothers Field Debt

ANDOVER, Mass.—The annual report of the Phillips Academy Athletic Association for the past year is out. There are several interesting features connected with this year's statement. In the first place the expenses of the three major teams, football, baseball and track, have been kept at lower limits than any recorded within the last 10 years, since the present system of athletic control has been in operation.

Again, the sum of money paid to the trustees to cancel the debt on Brothers field and to meet the expenses of maintenance and development of the numerous athletic fields used by the school is much the largest on record. The year has been a most successful one, and Dr. Page and his associates are to be congratulated in eliminating tendencies to extravagance and in furthering so materially the development of the school's athletic resources.

The receipts in football and track events were much in excess of the expenses, while in baseball the reverse was true. This is due to the fact that the contests with Exeter in both football and track were held in Andover, while the baseball game was played at Exeter. The final payment on Brothers field was made in October. The original debt of about \$25,000 was incurred in 1902.

BAXTER WINS FROM BROWN

NEW YORK—C. G. Baxter (180) defeated M. D. Brown (200) in the twentieth game of the Knickerbocker amateur 18.2 handicap billiard tournament in Brooklyn Friday night. Baxter ran out his string in 50 innings, with high runs of 17, 15 and 14, and an average of 3.30-50. Brown had 230 to his credit when Baxter ran out. He made high runs of 31, 26 and 20, and made an average of 4.34-49. The victory put Baxter in a position to dispute second place, possibly first, according to the outcome of tonight's game between Brown and C. Scheldig, which will bring the tournament to a close.

BOSTON LATIN WINS MEET

In the final event of the triangular meet in the Boston Latin school drill hall Friday afternoon—the 300-yard dash—Boston Latin won by taking first and third places through the efforts of Ernest Soucy and Thomas Carven by a scant three points. Twenty-eight points were rolled up by the winning team, while Roxbury Latin's athletes scored 25. Brookline high brought up one point in the rear of the Roxbury team with 24 points.

EXETER RUNNER A SURPRISE

EXETER, N. H.—J. E. A. Casey, Fall River, class '14, sprang a surprise Friday in the trial to pick Exeter's entry for the mile run at the B. A. A. interscholastic meet by sprinting at the finish and taking the race for the 10 contestants in 4m. 44.3-58. G. Dougherty, who had the race his own way till the last lap, trailed Casey at the finish by five yards. Herd and Gilman are entered by Coach Connors in the shot put.

RENSSELAER BEATS M. I. T. FIVE

TROY, N. Y.—Rensselaer Polytechnic substitute defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at basketball Friday night, 33 to 18. The first half ended 10 to 13 in R. P. I.'s favor. In the second half the Troy students covered their opponents and held them to five points for the half. R. P. I. increased its lead early in the second and then took several long chances, some of them landing.

PALM BEACH GOLF FINAL TODAY

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Both the metropolitan and Massachusetts golfing districts have one survivor in the play for the New Year golf tourney final today. J. R. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club, the present champion of Florida, will meet H. P. Farrington of Woodland in an 18-hole match to decide who will take the chief trophy.

SENIORS WIN DORCHESTER MEET

In one of the most interesting track meets ever held at the Dorchester high school the senior class captured first honors, with a total of 60 points. The junior class finished second with 49 points to their credit, with the sophomore class third with 38½ points. The freshman QUINCY HIGH FIVE WINS, 115 TO 0

QUINCY—Quincy high's basketball team defeated Worcester high's five 115 to 0 here Friday. This is by far the greatest score made in this vicinity. Quincy is now laying claim to the eastern Massachusetts title. George Finlay was the star, scoring 32 baskets.

YALE-7TH REGIMENT TENNIS

NEW YORK—Yale's tennis team meets the players of the 7th regiment this afternoon in the annual indoor series of matches upon the board courts of the latter's armory.

COLGATE BEATS CORNELL FIVE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Colgate's basketball team defeated Cornell here Friday night, 24 to 12.

COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 65

John D. Spaeth, Princeton University

PRINCETON, N. J.—When Dr. John Duncan Spaeth came to Princeton University eight years ago it was farthest from the mind of President Woodrow Wilson that he was engaging a coach for the university crew of the spring of 1911. The former president of Princeton knew Dr. Spaeth alone as an English teacher and his familiarity with rowing was probably unknown to the men who engaged him as preceptor in the English department. For that reason, if no other, his position as the "schoolmaster coach" of the Princeton crew is unique. The fact that Princeton's first varsity crew in 27 years last spring finished a length and a half behind the Cornell eight and 10 lengths ahead of the Yale eight in the triangular race on Carnegie lake earned for Dr. Spaeth an intercollegiate reputation as an athletic coach that must certainly be admired by all coaches. This accomplishment of last spring is not the chief pride of Dr. Spaeth, and the English professor points with much enthusiasm to a volume of treatises on Anglo-Saxon writings, or something of that kind, which reposes on his library shelves. He had done the work on this book while he was coaching the varsity crew to beat Yale.

Coach Spaeth is the son of the Rev. Adolph Spaeth, D.D., LL.D., of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. His preparatory school days were passed in the old Classical Institute at Philadelphia, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he made an enviable record. In his sophomore year he rowed on the Pennsylvania varsity crew, the first eight that ever rowed at New London. Junior year found him on the crew again and in his last year he was captain and stroke of the varsity boat. Beside his achievements in rowing he was on the football and swimming teams and a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Coach Spaeth graduated from Pennsylvania in 1888 and then stayed there for his A. M. degree. Two years were spent at his father's theological seminary but the following year found him in Germany attending the University of Leipzig, where he won a Doctor of Philosophy degree after two years work in English.

TECH SEVEN WINS FROM SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Technology's hockey team defeated Syracuse University 5 to 0 Friday night, playing an even better game than they displayed against the Arena Hockey Club the night before. In the second period some brilliant individual play by Long and Johnson put the Tech goal in danger more than once. On one occasion Long got away with a clear rink and seemed almost certain to score, but Eichorn overtook him.

Tech has a fine combination and showed some of the best team work seen on the local ice this winter.

M. I. T.
SYRACUSE
Ranner, G. E. C. Hill
Eichorn, P. E. C. Hill
Stucklen, J. E. C. Hill
McLeod, E. C. E. C. Hill
Sloan, J. W. E. C. Hill
Verene, E. C. E. C. Hill
Storke, I. W. E. C. Hill
Goals, first period, Sloan 10s, McLeod 6s, 38s, second period, Storke 30s, Verene 15m, Sloan 3m, 50s. Penalties, Eichorn 2m, Stucklen 1m, Johnson 1m, Storke 1m, Eichorn 2m, Long 1m. Stops, Ranner 4m, 48s, Smith 3m, 6s. Referee, Callaghan of Syracuse Arena Hockey Club. Judge of play, A. Bellus of Syracuse. Goal umpire, Fowler and Collins. Times, O'Donnell and Eastwood. Periods, 20 min.

SKI COMPETITION THIS AFTERNOON

CHICAGO—With nearly 100 Northerners ready for the greatest competition in years, the Norge Club's great ski course at Cary was the scene today of one of the most spectacular outdoor sport carnivals ever held in the winter months in this country. Thousands gathered at the big slide and watched the flyers "get a line on the course" for the championship contests this afternoon.

Omtvedt, the sturdy Norwegian, in the first practise leap off the incline today made a perfect jump of 131 feet. He said he would have no difficulty in adding 25 feet to this distance. The world's record is 154 feet, made by Harold Smith in Switzerland.

HARVARD RELAY TEAMS VS. B. A. A.

Harvard's varsity and freshman relay teams will make their first appearance of the winter tonight at the annual indoor meet of the Massachusetts coast artillery at the South armory. Coach Donovan has the men all in fine condition and they are counted on to make a creditable showing.

Both the 780 and 390-yard varsity teams will run against B. A. A. fours, while the freshmen will try their speed in competition with the Boston College 1915 team. R. G. Huling '13, was counted on to make the short-distance team, but owing to complications in his studies his place tonight probably will be taken by W. B. Adams '13. The other three will be W. A. Barron '14, K. Reynolds '14 and F. J. O'Brien '14.

TALBOT HEADS K. C. A. A. TEAM

KANSAS CITY—Lee Talbot, the former Cornell and Penn State weights man, has been elected captain of the Kansas City Athletic Association track team for 1912.



JOHN DUNCAN SPAETH

In 1893 he accepted a position at Gustavus Adolphus College, Minnesota, as a teacher of English, but an offer from Central high school of Philadelphia sent him back to his native town as professor of English philology in that school. During his stay there, in the spring of 1895, he organized interscholastic rowing, being the father of interscholastic rowing in that vicinity. As coach of the Central high school eight he achieved distinction by defeating the Cascadia crew, trained by Courtney, and winning several victories of lesser purport. For several years he was sent to New London as special correspondent of the Philadelphia newspapers and one season he went to the Hanley regatta in England as special expert correspondent for the Philadelphia papers.

In 1904 Woodrow Wilson, for years an intimate friend of Dr. Spaeth, secured his promise to come to Princeton as a preceptor in English literature. He has held this position until last year, when he was given a full professorship and received special recognition from the board of trustees of Princeton.

After the departure of C. S. Titus from Princeton Dr. Spaeth was looked upon as the only man to take charge of the rowing situation and at the request of the faculty committee he took charge of this side of Princeton's athletics as director of rowing. The steady development of class crews enabled Dr. Spaeth to recommend that the faculty give permission for an outside race and the triangular race last year resulted. This year there will be a triangular race between Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania in which Dr. Spaeth will try to turn out a crew than can beat his own college eight.

When asked what he considered the most important requisites for a successful rowing coach, Dr. Spaeth said: "An instructor of rowing to be at all successful must be experienced in rowing, knowing what to look for every moment, and first and foremost, he must be a teacher, always knowing the best way in which to show his point." Dr. Spaeth's critical eye is just as alert in the launch on Carnegie lake as when the men are working on the machines in the gymnasium, as they do all winter, and his heavy voice resounds over the waters of Princeton rowing battleground with no uncertain distinctness.

Coach Spaeth is a popular choice for speaker at the mass meetings in Princeton, and though not a Princeton graduate, he never fails to create enthusiasm. His speeches are so unlike the average talks of a coach and so near to his collegiate audience because of his frequent literary references that they have added spice to undergraduate sessions.

SECOND ROUND OF F. A. CUP COMPETITION TO BEGIN ON FEB. 3

Draw in English Association Football Matches Shows Game Between Derby County-Blackburn Rovers

FIRST ROUND GAMES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first round of the great association football competition, commonly known as the F. A. cup, which terminates at the end of the season in the final at the Crystal Palace, was played on Jan. 13. There were in all 32 matches for decision, of which 24 were finished and eight were left drawn and will consequently be replayed.

Of the 24 matches completed, 17 were won by the home clubs, whilst only seven of the visiting teams were successful. The goal aggregate for the 32 games was 75 as against 101 last year. It is interesting to note that, as usual, the first league furnished the most, namely 11 successful sides; the second, league five and the Southern league six; the two remaining, Lincoln City and Darlington, being affiliated to the "Midland and Central" and the "North Eastern" league, respectively.

Bradford City, last year's winners, have not yet won their match, but should on the replay reach the second round. The great surprise was the heavy defeat of Newcastle United, the runners up of last April, by Derby County by 3-0. London was represented by a dozen professional teams, and of these Chelsea, Fulham and West Ham United have reached the second round.

The names of the 24 winning clubs are as follows:
Fulham, Chelsea, Everton, West Ham United, Liverpool, West Bromwich, Albion, Boston Wanderers, Bury, Aston Villa, Derby County, Swindon Town, Northampton, Notts County, Coventry City, Sunderland, Lincoln City, Manchester City, Bradford, Darlington, Portsmouth, Reading, Leeds City, Manchester United and Blackburn Rovers.

The second round is to be played on Saturday, Feb. 3.

The draw for the second round shows that most of the big clubs fall clear of each other, though there should be a great game between Derby County, the conquerors of one of last year's finalists, and the Blackburn Rovers. Chelsea should have a good fight with Bradford City if the latter defeat Queen's Park Rangers, and Fulham, have a good chance of gaining the third round in their match with Liverpool.

RANNEY WINS THE SHOOTING TROPHY

PIXEHURST, N. C.—A. E. Ranney of the New York Yacht Club won the preliminary trophy in the annual midwinter trapshooting tournament Friday, scoring 93 from the 18-yard mark. The outcome was uncertain until the last shot was fired.

The score of 92 tied for second place, made by R. L. Spotts, the Larchmont Yacht Club champion, who shot from 19 yards, and B. B. Ward of Aberdeen, Md., and R. H. Burns of Brookline, Ind., both of whom shot from the 18-yard line. Huff and Skelly led the professionals with 92 and 91, respectively. In the morning sweepstakes G. S. McCarty of Philadelphia was first with 98, tying with George L. Lyon, a professional.

UNION WANTS FOOTBALL COACH

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The athletic board of Union College has appointed a committee, consisting of Prof. Howard Opatky, Physical Director, Stewart A. Macomber and D. W. Whitney, the present assistant football manager, to engage a football coach who also might act as all around athletic instructor.

Scott & Company Limited are going to move across the street to number 340 (next door to Wright & Ditson), about the middle of February.

We are closing out our stock of suits, overcoats and ulsters, also our light-weight suits at great reductions.

All Norfolk Suits, \$17.50
Fancy Waistcoats half price.

Scott & Company
LIMITED
375 Washington Street

PHILANTHROPIC SHOP ADVOCATED

Selling Goods With a View of Benefiting Mankind, Rather Than of Making Profits, Proposed as Means of Uplifting World

Regarding shopkeepers as "trustees of the public," the writer of the following special article elaborates an ideal plan of merchandising, bringing out the idea of censorship as to what is offered over the counter and also encouraging a more altruistic standard of business methods than prevails in ordinary competitive trade.

Many people are helping the furtherance of good in all sorts of directions but has any one considered the idea of shopkeeping on purely philanthropic lines? Run on the principle, that is, of love for all mankind, good will toward men, rather than the usual basis of mere desire to make a profit. A shopkeeper has multitudinous opportunities of enlisting and awakening public interest in good work; if he knows what is good and loves what is good, can there be any more truly philanthropic work than disseminating what is good by honest and just methods—methods moreover that do not detract from humanity's independence and self-respect.

If every shopkeeper were animated by the true philanthropic spirit, no dishonest, or careless, or vulgar work could possibly get through to the public. The shopkeepers are really the trustees of the public. On them depends, to a large extent, what is brought to the public notice, and, consequently, what the public buys.

The Draper's

Let us imagine a philanthropic shop for dress materials. The first proviso the owner would make would be that all the goods be offered for sale should be manufactured in proper conditions. He would take pains to know something about the factories whose travelers called. Those firms who acted in a humane way to their workers and who paid good wages, would alone be patronized. Thus the foundation of the business would be solidly established on the golden rule.

Next, the quality of the materials would be carefully tested and only durable ones stocked; the adulterated shoddy, given to fading and unraveling and fraying, would be ruthlessly discarded. Harmonious and lasting colors would be chosen; trimmings of good design, alone; no gaudy vagaries of fashion could penetrate unless they were intrinsically beautiful. The goods would not all be costly; the simplest materials and trimmings might be stocked, as well as the expensive ones, but every article would be judged by the same standards of good workmanship and good taste. Pretentious imitations of every sort would be rejected.

Customers might ask for the latest fashionable color of strident violent hue, for the latest meretricious ornament, for a cheap pretense of richness, but they would be respectfully referred elsewhere. Our philanthropic shopkeeper would be out to consistently uphold certain standards and not for all the gold

of Golconda would he lower them. He would not be content with merely storing goods, however—his the active crusade of making them known and selling them. The salient features of his worthwhile wares must be presented therefore, for the public must know the full value of what he is offering. He must tell them the reasons why these particular goods deserve to be bought.

An immense step in social reform might be taken if the public could be first informed of the conditions under which the work it purchased were created. Then many people would be interested to know why one design is of more value than another; why certain materials wear longer. The plain honest truth would be told in this shopkeeper's advertisements and the good sense of his customers appealed to; instead of their vanity or snobishness. The shop itself would be a perpetual object lesson, whose windows would radiate their silent influence to the crowds of passersby, teaching them lessons of brotherly love, of respect for good workmanship, of all that constitute true values.

The Children's Shop

If ever any one needs shopkeepers to the rescue it is the children. For at all seasons of the year unthinking grown-ups flock in to buy gifts for the children, gifts to amuse them or to keep them quiet, but how seldom gifts to train them in the best way possible. And as for the conditions in which the children's toys are made—well, nobody thinks about them at all, so that children's toys are amongst the most notoriously sweated merchandise in the labor market. The first, the very first, step of the toy dealer would therefore be to find out something about the circumstances in which the toys were made and to let dealers know that this was an important factor in their business relations.

Then the idea of the toys would receive careful consideration, and none that trained the child mind in cruelty or violence would be patronized. No butcher's weapons, no cavalades of guns and soldiers, no forts and dreadnoughts and all the vast array of imitations of the worst phases of humanity and activities.

Nor would dolls be shown that presented corrupt pictures of over-adornment and vitiating luxury. Simplicity and beauty and good taste would be essential parts of the quaintness and the humor children so delight in. But monstrous distortions would not be looked to, to provide the "fun" in children's toys.

Then the kindergarten toys which so admirably interest and train little fingers to be dexterous would not be bought simply for their educational value; at least, a higher standard of education would be demanded. The hideous designs and crude raw colors that so often are set before a child's impressionable eyes would be replaced by beautiful patterns, however gay and simple they might be. It is quite possible the toy dealer might have to come in contact with the manufacturers and insist on the right goods being produced. But if

shopkeepers would take a humane interest in the quality of the work they sold, what a wave of grateful inspiration would arise from all the poor designers who too often are held down to debased ideals under the mistaken notion that the public likes vulgarity.

And here, of course, would come a most important departure in the selection of children's books. The senseless cruelty, disobedience, lawlessness, disorder, that now passes for humor and excitement in so many books today, would be instantly detected and ruled out of court. The boisterous horseplay, the fairy lore of harrowing sentimentality, the stories of horrible deeds and calamities, which can be found in some of the old favorites, would be rejected too. Joyfulness and purity and stimulating calls to brave and stirring actions, with the triumph of good, ringing throughout all, would mark the tone of the stories offered for sale. The cleverest and truest books on natural history, gardening, scouting, and all the wholesome interests of the coming generation, would be stocked in piles and they would be brought to the children and the grown-ups, too, as books worth keeping.

What a labor of love such work would be—to search for the best, and having found it, to make it known. And what a boon that shop would be to busy parents and burdened workers, wanting something good for the children, but so often baffled by the heaps of trashy rubbish in books and playthings, amongst which they must search to find things suitable.

The Picture Shop

And then again, a print seller might start up, whose work would be the careful gathering together of the best of the world's reproductions, not only chosen for their artistic merit, though that should be of course the prime consideration, but for the truth and value of the thoughts they represented.

Music dealers might come forward, whose work would be to make known good music, not to sell the jingles or the mawkish love ballads that the public is supposed to like. There are good love ballads and good marches and good waltzes even. There are good songs of all kinds, for every taste. Imagine a music dealer who set out to find and keep the best; and once found, to make it known.

So one might go on, from one need to another, for the same ideal can be rendered in a hundred different manifestations. But under all, the golden rule would form the sound foundation. A new calling, this one of philanthropic trade, asking for the very highest order of intelligence as well as probity and brotherly love. One indeed, that is the exact reverse of the old idea of "sordid" commerce. One that is beginning to be seen in furniture shops, for one thing. And in how many other directions may we not hope to see the new idea penetrating and shopkeepers becoming universally the guardians and promoters of the public good.

WAKEFIELD SOON TO DEDICATE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The new Congregational church, which replaces the edifice destroyed by fire nearly three years ago, will be dedicated next Thursday evening and a former pastor, the Rev. David N. Beach, now president of the Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary, will deliver the dedication address.

Many services will be held during the month of February in connection with the opening of the edifice. The Rev. Austin Rice, the pastor, will preach his first sermon Sunday morning, Feb. 4, and ministerial sons of the town will speak in the evening. On the following Sunday, Feb. 11, the Rev. Robert E. Wallace, another former pastor, will give the morning sermon, which will be followed in the afternoon by a communion service and the admission of a large number of new members. The evening will be given over to a rally service by the Christian Endeavor Society.

The sermons at the morning and evening exercises of Feb. 18 will be delivered by the Rev. Charles J. Ryder, D. D., and the Rev. William E. Strong, and on Sunday evening, Feb. 25, there will be an address by Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Andover Academy. For Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, plans are being made for a joint dinner by the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the Men's Club.

The new Congregational church is almost an exact replica of the one burned Feb. 21, 1909. It was considered one of the most imposing church edifices in Greater Boston and it was agreed that little or no improvement could be made in the architectural lines of the exterior. The contract price of the church building was \$70,293. Furnishings and the organ will make the total cost about \$125,000, all but about \$25,000 of which has been raised. Memorial windows will be replaced by individuals and societies. Samuel K. Hamilton, who was chairman of the building committee for the former church, again heads the present committee. His colleagues are Joseph L. Gooch, John W. White, George H. Maddock, Palmer H. Southworth, Dr. Charles E. Montague, Harry I. Thayer, Dr. O. A. Parker, Junius Beebe, Theodore Eaton, Arthur G. Walton, James Driver and Edward A. Carlisle. Since the commit-

tee was named soon after the fire, two of its members, C. Winsor Whitten and Thomas J. Skinner, have passed on.

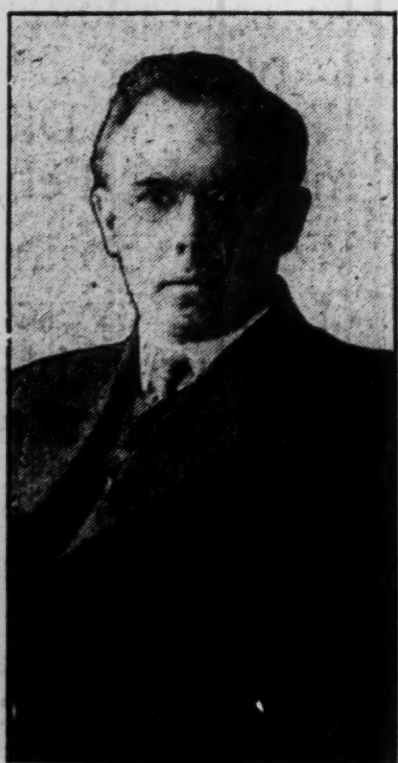
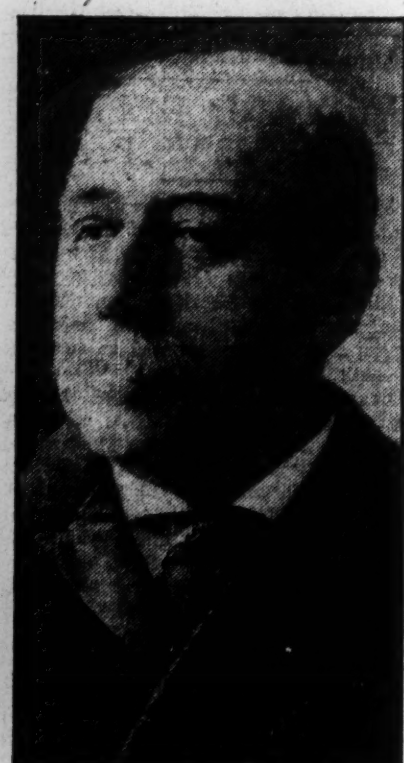
ELECTRIC LINE BUILDS DEPOT

WOODLAND, Cal.—The contract for building the depot of the Woodland-Sacramento electric railway has been awarded to the H. G. Field Company of San Francisco for \$15,000.

The depot building, trackage, freight sheds and switching facilities will bring the cost of the terminal in this city to about \$50,000. As the officials plan to have the road in operation next June the building must be completed before that time.

The contractors are making excellent progress with the work of grading the roadbed, as at least 65 per cent of this work is done. The pile driving for the 8000-foot trestle is making satisfactory progress.

LEADERS FOR NEW WAKEFIELD CHURCH

THE REV. AUSTIN RICE
Pastor of Congregational societySAMUEL K. HAMILTON
Chairman of building committee

DATA PREPARED ON FISH CULTURE

SISSON, Cal.—The next issue of the California blue book will contain some valuable data and information on fish and their culture in California. It is being prepared by W. H. Shelley, who is the government official in charge of hatcheries and distribution of fish in northern California.

Two new spawning stations will soon be in operation on the Klamath river, one at Camp creek and the other on Willow creek, near Thrall. A. E. Doney and John Sollner will be in charge of spawning trout there.

Salmon eggs are being placed in the hatcheries at Mill creek, Eel river, Brookdale, Sisson and Sacramento hatcheries. More than 30,000,000 eggs have been taken from the Mill creek; Battle creek and McCloud river stations and will be hatched during the next few months.

Tremont St
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St
Near WestANNOUNCE THEIR
25th Annual Mark-Down Sale

BEGINNING MONDAY, JANUARY 29th

A Clearance Throughout Their Store and Continuing Till All Surplus Stock Is Sold

"The February Sale" has been a feature of Chandler & Co.'s business for fully a quarter of a century—Even with the small amount of advertising given to this annual sale twenty-five years ago—the store was always so packed with customers that it was next to impossible to wait on them—and the sales were larger than in any other single day of the entire year—Now, with the increased space, the increased amount of goods and with the experience of customers in obtaining very remarkable values—this annual event becomes of greater importance than ever.

In addition to thousands of single items which cannot be advertised, but which amount to scores and scores in every department of the store, there are groups and lots of merchandise at remarkably low prices and which will prove very interesting to customers. Some of these are as follows:

Foulard Silks

Plain and broche—Black, navy, cadet and other colored grounds. Value 85c and 1.00 48c and 68c

White French Ramie Dress Linens

46 inches wide—the usual 65c quality, at..... 50c

Black Foulard Silks

Single width, shower proof. Value 1.00..... 58c

Colored French Dress Linens

Natural, blue, tan, wistaria, helio, pink, green, black—the usual 37c to 42c quality..... 29c

Imported Suitings

The finest qualities brought to this country. Exclusive styles. Values 2.50 to 3.00 yard..... 98c

French Printed Cotton Voiles

27-in. in a beautiful assortment of dainty floral patterns. Value 50c yard..... 19c

Wool Back Satin

40 inches wide, for dresses. Navy, royal, American Beauty and gold. Value 2.50..... 1.25

Embroideries

4½ yard strips of hand loom embroideries, in edges and insertions. Values, strip, 1.35 to 2.00..... 85c

Lace Flouncings

54 inches wide, heavily embroidered in a number of beautiful designs. Value 5.00 to 6.50 yard.... 3.95

French Linen Robes

From Paris, hand embroidered in blind and open work designs. Value 16.50..... 10.95

Imported Waist Patterns

Black silk, marquisette and silk brussels net, hand emb. Values 12.50 to 22.50.... 4.75 and 6.50

Plaited Mull Jabots

Single and double, hand embroidered in six different styles—real Irish lace trimmed. Value 2.50..... 1.50

Nightgowns

Imported hand embroidered yokes, some with lace trimming. Values 8.00 to 8.50..... 3.95

Nightgowns

In 50 beautiful styles; imported trimmings. Values 3.00 and 3.50..... 1.95

French Chemises

Finest floral and conventional designs; some lace trimmed. Value 3.00..... 1.95

W. B. Corsets

New model—a special lot received for this occasion. Value 3.00..... 1.50

All Silk Umbrellas

Pure twill silk, in black, navy and red. Natural and Mission Wood handles. Value 3.00..... 1.50

Jeweled Barettes

In several styles and sizes, all set with hand-cut rhinestones. Values 5.00 and 10.00..... 3.50

Tailored Wool Suits

In worsteds, mixtures, rough weaves, and suitings. Regular value 30.00..... 18.50

Tailored and Dress Suits

Balance of Chandler & Co.'s best selling models, in broad cloth, serge, worsted and novelty cloths. Values 45.00 to 58.00..... 25.00

Foulard Dresses

Fine quality silks in dots, stripes, figured and bordered effects. Newest models. Value 30.00.... 18.50

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Of chiffon, satin, crepe meteor, etc., all embroidered and beaded. Values range from 35.00 and 45.00 25.00

Waists of Linen, Voile, Batiste

In racquet styles, also semi-tailored, embroidered and lace trimmed effects. Values 3.50 to 7.50..... 2.50 and 3.50

Chiffon and Silk Waists

Dress and semi-dress models; over net and lace, embroidered; black and colors. Values 7.50 to 16.50..... 5.00 and 7.50

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats

Deep accordion plaited flounce of all silk messaline. All colors. Value 4.00..... 2.95

16-Button White Glace Gloves

Mousquetaire wrist, full cut arm. Value 2.50.... 1.69

Tailored Hats

With wings, cockades or velvet, in a variety of attractive models. Values 12.50 to 15.00..... 2.50

Dress Hats

In large and small effects, with velvet ospreys, French flowers and small French ostrich feathers. Values 15.00 to 20.00..... 7.50

Women's Handkerchiefs

Sheer linen, French barred, hand embroidered initial. Value 25c each..... 6 for 1.00

Lisle and Mercerized Hosiery

In black and colors, plain. Values 35 and 50c 25c

Thread Silk Hosiery

Medium and gauze weights; black, also street and evening shades. Value 1.50..... 95c

Men's Hosiery

Black silk lisle with lisle thread sole. Values 35c and 50c..... 25c

Hand Bags

Shopping and Muff Bags, selected leathers. Values 3.50 to 5.50..... 1.95 and 2.95

Oriental Rugs

Kurdistan, Mosul, Hamadan, Yuruk, Irans and Camels' Hair Rugs. Values 25.00 to 40.00..... 15.00 and 18.50

Lace and Scrim Curtains

Special lot of novelty curtains, Filet and Cluny lace on scrim. Value 4.00..... 2.75

Magnificent Furs at 50% Discount

AT SAME TIME THE ANNUAL

Sale of Housekeeping Linens

Comprising surplus stock of beautiful Table Cloths and Napkins, thousands of pieces from the famous makers MESSRS. McCURM, WATSON & MERCER OF BELFAST, IRELAND

At 25% Discount

Also Table Cloths—Napkins—Doylies—Centre Pieces—Lace Trimmed Linens, Embroidered Linens—Towels—Sheets, Bed Spreads, Crashes, Blankets, Puffs, etc.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS EXPECT COMPROMISE OFFER FROM AGENTS

(Continued from page one)

close competition between the mills all over the country would not allow such a reduction to go into effect without a corresponding reduction in aggregate wages. The rate of wages has not changed.

"In the yarn manufacture, which includes the preparing of the raw material for weaving, dressing and finishing, and which makes use of the larger part of the lower-priced help used in the mills, the average pay per week on a 56-hour schedule for 1911 was \$7.48. This included the higher-priced help, amounting to about 45 per cent of all those employed, the lower priced help taking the other 55 per cent. The lowest wages received by any of the employees in this department of yarn manufacture was \$5.10 per week, the wages paid to minors or to unskilled adults if employed as substitutes for minors.

"The processes following the yarn manufacture show the average wage for 1911 in the three mills of the American Woolen Company in Lawrence to be, for dressing, weaving, mending, dyeing and finishing, from \$7.97 to \$12 per week. And the average wage of all the mills of the American Woolen Company in Lawrence for the year 1911, including all of the low-priced help and excluding all salaried employees, was \$9.02 per week."

A table is given showing that skilled men had made more than \$20 a week last December.

Earlier in the day Mr. Ettor seemed hopeful of a settlement.

It is said that requests for labor union organizers have come from Fall River, New Bedford, Lymanville, Maynard, Dover, N. H., and Providence, R. I. A conference will be held this afternoon between E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the troops on strike duty, and Attorney-General Pearson regarding the relieving of some of the militia companies.

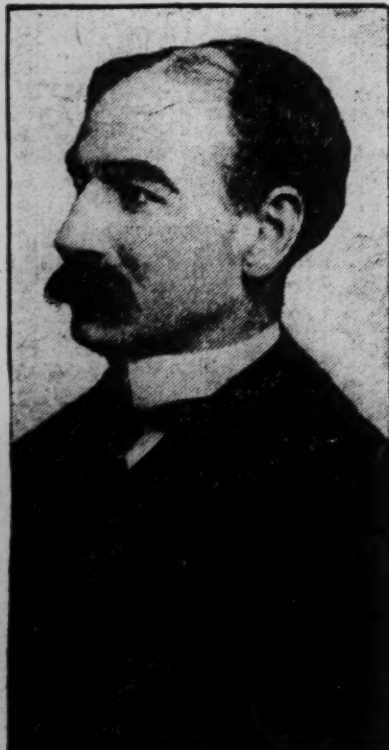
"I cannot tell what President Wood said or whether he offered any concessions for the operatives," said Mr. Ettor. "I will say, however, that with another conference very probable—and this time it will be between all the mill owners and strikers' committee, if at all—the peace outlook is very bright. I am not boasting nor am I speaking for effect when I tell you that I gave President Wood a few facts and much detail that changed the situation considerably."

U. OF C. LIBRARY TO BE DEDICATED ON CHARTER DAY

BERKELEY, Cal.—Charter day of the University of California is to be celebrated March 23, when the principal address will be made by Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress. Incidentally the new university library will be dedicated and there will be the usual reception by President and Mrs. Wheeler to the charter day speaker.

Dr. Putnam is a graduate of Harvard University with the class of 1883. He was a law student at Columbia from 1883 to 1884, and was admitted to the bar and practised law in Boston in the early nineties. His career, however, has been in chief part one of distinction as a librarian. He was librarian of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, 1884-87; Minneapolis public library, 1887-91, and of the Boston public library, 1891-99. In the latter year he was appointed librarian of Congress, thus being to all intents and purposes dean of American librarians. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was president of the American Library Association in 1898, and again in 1904.

Charter day is the greatest of the university great days—it always brings to Berkeley a distinguished speaker. The speakers for the last three years have been Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and James Bryce, British ambassador.



DR. HERBERT PUTNAM

ELEVATED TO SPEND ABOUT HALF MILLION ON IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page one)

will leave the building is made in the wall near the track of the elevated trains and is about 30 feet wide. Three holes, each about 25 feet wide, are to pierce the walls on the Main street side, when the steel arrives, to provide connection between the unloading platform for the surface cars, between the incoming loop track and the new loading platform, for the inbound elevated trains, which is to be built over Main street outside the building.

The unloading platform for the surface cars will be extended 100 feet outside the building down to the granite abutment of the incline and beyond the building on the loop end so that 12 semi-convertible cars may be accommodated. This platform will have a length of about 500 feet, with a width of about 25 feet. The extension of the unloading platform for the elevated trains, which is also the loading area for the out-bound surface cars, will be 350 feet long when completed. It will be 45 feet wide.

The out-bound loop will pass through the terminal as two tracks, one on the line of the present No. 3 track to be used as the regular exit and one on the line of track No. 4 for rush hours. Tracks Nos. 1 and 5 will be abolished and the space used for platforms.

The present level of the platform on the Medford side will be changed so as to do away with the pits. This will make a slant in the platform from the elevated trains down to the loop tracks, which will be flush with the platform on either side.

The changes to be made in the grade of the platforms must all be made without interfering with traffic. Part of this work has already been accomplished beneath the present flooring. The final change, however, will not be made until the loop is ready to be placed in operation.

The steel for the platform over Main street is not expected before the first of May, when construction will commence. A steel bridge, 90 feet long, will be built at the incline end of the terminal over Beacham street, connecting the incline platform with the elevated train loading area. An overhead footbridge for the accommodation of Malden traffic will be built over the train and loop tracks coming down to the loading platform for the inbound elevated trains. All platforms and their connections will be covered.

An escalator will be installed about the first of June from the lower level to the inbound loading platform and a new stairway will also be put in close to it, both being near the Main-street wall. It is intended to have all of the improvements completed by midsummer.

MR. WATTERSON SAYS HE RAISED FUNDS FOR GOV. WILSON'S RACE

WASHINGTON—A court of honor was proposed today by Henry Watterson to settle the Harvey-Wilson-Watterson controversy regarding Colonel Watterson's authority to solicit campaign funds for Gov. Woodrow Wilson's boom.

"In my letter to Senator Tillman I offered to furnish him proof of my disputed statement made by me," said Colonel Watterson. "If Senator Tillman will do me the honor personally to call upon me, as I cannot personally call upon him, I will furnish him proof not that I had authorization to raise money for the Wilson campaign, but that I did in fact raise a considerable sum."

"In case Senator Tillman's averment after inspecting this proof be deemed equivocal or insufficient, I propose that Governor Wilson name two confidential friends, I to name two, the four to name a fifth, and this court of gentlemen thus established determine the issue between us. I must insist that this be done at once, as I must leave Washington next Tuesday night to fill important engagements."

The Kentuckian was considerably nettled by Governor Wilson's statement that Colonel Watterson was not authorized to solicit funds for the Wilson campaign.

"Not a word," said the colonel, pounding his knee with his fist when asked for details regarding the contributors to the Governor Wilson fund and its approximate size. "Not a word."

"Do you think I would give details like that when I propose a submission of all the proof to a gentlemen's court of honor?" he asked indignantly. "Now that's as far as I am going to go, we'll see what comes now."

The "gentlemen's court of honor," he said, was the proper way to settle a serious question of veracity—in the same way that letters borne "by my friend, the Hon. Swager Sherley," to Senator Tillman of South Carolina, regarding Senator Tillman's criticism of Colonel Watterson's attack on Governor Wilson, was the proper etiquette.

PERSIANS MUST GIVE ARMS

(By the United Press)

TABRIZ, Persia.—Notices were posted about the city today that all Persians and Armenians must surrender their arms within two weeks or they will be executed by the Russian troops.

WALL PAPER ORIGIN SAID TO LIE BETWEEN CHINA AND HOLLAND

It is said that the European notion

of wallpaper was imported from China. Here its ornamental use for screens, partitions and the like was known as early as the fourth century. Authorities on this subject claim that it was Holland, during her naval supremacy of the sixteenth century, which first began to adopt and hand around the wallpaper idea.

The early Chinese wallpapers were printed from blocks, hand painted or stamped with all the infinite labor and exquisite art bestowed on our historic tapestries. They were made to order—produced in sheets of varying dimensions according to the uses to which they were put. The modern rolls of wallpaper with a continuous duplicate design were unknown. It was not until the invention of the modern printing and stamping machines with cylindrical rollers that a continuous conventional pattern was favored.

As neither China nor Japan was a communicative country during the beginning of the commercial history of Europe, these wallpaper importations were few and far between and considerably at a premium. Yet they soon hit the European fancy as a good substitute for the arras and tapestries of the time. Up to the end of the seventeenth century the imported product was prohibitive in price, however, and it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that they were really a familiar thing on the market.

Shakespeare speaks of a paper mill in the latter part of "Henry V.," but nowhere do we find a reference to wallpaper of any sort. A writer on old-time wallpapers has named some interesting reasons why it was so long before they took the place of tapestry and were considered an important ornament of elegant interiors.

First, the manufacture of paper was quite tedious and expensive in those days, and, second, when the methods for printing and stamping wallpaper from blocks was introduced from China each nation was jealous of its neighbor in the wallpaper trade, and tried to keep its own process a secret. Holland, which imported the art, demanded solemn vows of secrecy from its workmen, and threatened imprisonment to those who divulged the art to neighboring nationalities. They prohibited the exportation of molds and models.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the English were the largest importers of the hand-decorated Chinese wallpapers, but only for a short time. As the demand increased they began to perfect a process of paper stamping and paper decoration to imitate tapestries, and with improved machinery soon cheapened their product and popularized it all over Europe. By the time of the Charleses the arras of Shakespeare's time was beginning to disappear. But the wallpapers that took their places were infinitely different from the kind we use today.

They were made in squares and strips of varying sizes and were used to fill the bare intervals between the woodwork or above the wainscoting. In design and coloring they were imitations of wall tapestries. Another peculiarity was the thickness and durability of the paper. The cheap, feeble and flimsy wallpapers were unknown. As each block or part was elaborated with considerable care and cost, it was something meant to last.

Says Kate Sanborn in her book on old-time wallpapers: "Many of these specimens were of the thickness of pasteboard and some were quite as hard and solid as paper mache. Seldom were glued to the wall, but either tacked on or inserted between the edges of the woodwork when used with panel effect."

"It sometimes happened that wallpapers were transferred from one room to another, or that wallpaper half a decade old was sold at auction."

Another distinctive feature of the early English wallpaper was a tendency toward pictorial reproduction of Biblical stories. And as the trade increased the range of themes widened. Landscape studies, hunting scenes, mythological and legendary themes became common. Miss Sanborn includes in her book photographic reproductions of many specimens of old wallpaper which she discovered in the colonial homes of the East and South—sometimes under six or seven layers of more recent paper. Some of them—life studies in bold colors—might almost be considered as commentaries on the times. One interesting specimen shows scenes from "Robinson Crusoe." Another shows a tropical forest—a continuous scene of tall palms and arid waste clear around the room.

These pictorial wallpapers were necessarily produced in small strips or squares like the modern billboard posters, each part being numbered to facilitate matching and piecing out of the entire scene.

The coloring on these old specimens was so exquisite and permanent that it could hardly be duplicated by our modern printing methods. In fact, it was the careful handwork on which their longevity partly depended. Some specimens filed in the museums are 200 years old and are still quite fresh looking.—Ruth Martin in Chicago Tribune.

FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS SOUGHT

KANSAS CITY—Joseph Taggart, representative from the second Kansas district, has introduced in Congress a bill providing that the United States government pay 2 per cent of the cost of improving roads that are used in rural mail service. The bill is designed to have the government oversee road work.

Complete Stocks and Unbroken Assortments of Staple Goods Are Maintained Here During January and February as Carefully and Thoroughly as At Other Times of the Year

This fact means much to the buying public of New England and has helped in no small way in making this store what it is today—**THE FOREMOST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY AND ONE OF THE GREATEST IN THIS COUNTRY**

The policy of not depleting stocks at this time particularly identifies this house from practically all the other stores, it being the general custom to reduce assortments to such low levels before stocktaking that satisfactory selection is quite out of the question.

By a strict observance of the rule *not to deplete stocks at any time of the year*—and by offering only merchandise of reliability at all times—this establishment has long been recognized as

THE IDEAL SHOPPING PLACE OF NEW ENGLAND

We Invite Our Patrons to View the Varied Displays Here of NEW Apparel and NEW Fabrics embodying the most recent ideas for the coming Spring season

Jordan Marsh Company

160 DISTINCT SELLING SECTIONS—OVER 21 ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE

ONE FIFTH OF CANAL EXCAVATION IS LEFT TO BE COMPLETED

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Up to Jan. 1 the grand total of excavation from the Panama canal amounted to 158,092,940 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 37,230,439 cubic yards, or about one fifth of the entire amount for the completed canal. The total for December was 2,439,270 cubic yards, as compared with 2,946,404 cubic yards in December, 1910, and 2,811,681 cubic yards in December, 1909. The dry excavation amounted to 1,542,593 cubic yards, and was principally by steam shovels.

In the Atlantic division, the total excavation was 665,585 cubic yards.

The total excavation in the central division was 1,361,981 cubic yards. The amount taken from Culebra cut was 1,351,082 cubic yards, as compared with 1,211,400 cubic yards in December, 1910. In the Pacific division the total excavation was 411,800 cubic yards, 278,960 cubic yards of which were taken out by dredging at the Pacific entrance.

The first of the machines for operating the miter gates in the locks has been received, and the work of erecting it at upper guard gate No. 38, in the middle wall of the east upper lock at Gatun, is advancing.

The part that is being erected now is the crank gear. All the parts for the gate moving machine are being handled into place by locomotive crane. One of these machines will be required for each gate leaf or 92 in all.

MINDI, C. Z.—A natural dike of rock separates the water in the canal channel between the Atlantic ocean and Mindi from the excavation made by steam-shovels and dredges between Mindi and Gatun locks. It is planned to remove this dike by blasting, allowing the water to submerge the channel, and to complete the excavation with dredges. It is about 700 feet long, crossing the 500-foot channel at an angle. The top is about 40 feet wide. Excavation is to be made to 41 feet below sea level.

The dike will be perforated from the inland side with horizontal rows of 100 drill holes, at such intervals as the nature of the material warrants and the work will be set off in succession from the bottom of the dike, all of the charges

in each row being exploded simultaneously.

PEDRO MIGUEL, C. Z.—Pipe is being distributed for the laying of the new 20-inch water main from the Rio Grande reservoir to Panama, to replace the present 16-inch pipe line. The contract for materials calls for 49,000 linear feet of 20-inch pipe. The new main will have an increased capacity of, theoretically, 56 per cent above the old one. It is probable that the capacity of the Rio Grande reservoir will, later on, be increased.

Drainage from the portion of Culebra cut south of the water of Culebra cut through a ditch in the upper approach to the east chamber at Pedro Miguel lock and flows through a culvert in the center wall to a point below the site of the lower guard gates, where the culvert debouches into the lower approach chambers, on both sides of the approach wall.

For the purpose of laying the floor in the west approach, the apertures on that side were stopped with timber gates and the water was passed through a diked channel at the east base of the approach wall, passing into the Rio Grande below the locks. That floor having been finished, the water has been turned into the west chamber in order that the flooring for the east chamber may be completed.

The two cubic yard concrete mixer, at the south end of the east side wall of Pedro Miguel lock, which was part of the permanent mixing plant, has been torn down and hauled to Gorgona shops for general overhauling and repairs. When these are made it will be taken to Miraflores locks and mounted on the berm crane on the east side which has so far been equipped with only one mixer, likewise of two cubic yard capacity.

At Pedro Miguel the mixer supplied the chamber crane and filled buckets which were hauled by narrow gauge railway to different parts of the locks. It supplied some of the concrete for the southeast wing wall, but the remainder is to be furnished from one half cubic yard portable mixers.

DATE OF HEARING CHANGED

Charles K. Darling, who is to sit as United States commissioner in taking the depositions from copper men in the suit brought by William E. Wall and Louis Foss of this city against the Parrot Silver & Copper Company of Rutte, Mont., announced today that the hearing would be held on Feb. 15 instead of Feb. 2 at the Boston Federal building.

NEW IRRIGATION CANAL IN OREGON TO COST MILLIONS

HUSUM, Wash.—Active work has commenced on the Klickitat Irrigation & Power Company's canal to irrigate Klickitat and Benton counties, one of the largest projects of the kind in the Northwest," says H. A. Smith, a prominent rancher of southern Benton county.

Mr. Smith owns a section of land which will come under the ditch. He has lived on his wheat ranch for the past 20 years. With water he says that county will produce abundant crops. The soil is volcanic ash extending to a depth of 50 feet.

The management of the project announces that sufficient money has been secured from English capitalists to insure the completion of the canal within three years at a cost aggregating \$15,000,000.

The main canal will be 122 miles in length, water to be taken from the head streams of the Big Klickitat river. Enormous reservoirs are to be built to contain 150,000 acre-feet of water and to otherwise conserve the water to provide 300,000 acre-feet.

One of the storage reservoirs will be 26 feet in height and 675 feet long. Over 200 miles of laterals will be necessary to put all the 800,000 acres under water. There will be nearly five miles of tunnels, one of which will be 13,000 feet long.

It is estimated that the lands will support a population of 150,000 and will add \$100,000,000 to the valuation of the state. While eastern Klickitat county will derive a great benefit from the canal, the acreage to be covered with water will be the greatest in Benton county. Southeastern Yakima county comes in for a good share of lands to be irrigated by the same project.

COLLEGE HEAD GUEST AT DINNER

Edwin E. Sparks, president of the Pennsylvania State College, was a guest of honor at a dinner given at the Hotel Brunswick last evening by the New England alumni.

MONTREAL YOUTH OWNS VALUABLE COIN COLLECTION

Herbert P. Foran of 1034 St. Hubert street, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Foran of Montreal, Que., has come into possession of an inheritance from his grandmother, Mrs. John Foran of Aymer, P. Q., of a rare and very valuable collection of coins, says the Montreal Star.

This collection is one of the most complete, if not the most complete, on this continent. Mrs. Foran, who was an enthusiastic numismatist, spent over 65 years in gathering the contents of the collection.

It consists of specimens of almost every known coin, gold, silver, copper and brass, that has ever been struck. Among other rare coins in the collection is an Egyptian coin at least 3000 years old. There are also such specimens as a coin bearing Caesar's effigy, which is alleged to have been presented to Christ in the temple; the silver coin of Jerusalem, for 30 of which Judas sold his Master; the entire set of Roman coins, from the days of the Tarquins to Constantine; Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Persian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Hebrew, Turkish, Russian and of every modern nation—all complete.

Besides there are specimens of the paper money of most of these countries. The collection has been valued at from \$18,000 to \$20,000. In connection with it is a library of works such as Pinkerton and other authorities, explanatory of the coins.

Accompanying this collection is a most historic autograph book that has been left to Miss Ethel Ursule Foran, the young daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Foran. This book, apart from all the prominent men of the empire, from 1850 to 1900, contains the signatures of nearly every Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, prime minister and cabinet minister of Canada, from confederation down to the present. It also contains the autographs of leading members of the great commercial world of Canada.

Established 1890 Appraiser on Fire Losses
F. L. PLANTE, Mason and Builder
 79 Kingston and 437 Dudley Sts. Tel. Oxford 1308, Rox. 1894-3
 Repair Work a Specialty.
 PLASTERING, BRICKWORK, ALL KINDS OF CEMENTING, BOILERWORK, PAINTING, LICENSED DRAIN LAYER.
 AN HOUR'S WORK OR A YEAR'S WORK
 I furnish men for all kinds of work in or out of town.
 FOR SALE Lime, Brick, Sand, Portland Cement, Plaster, Keen's Cement, Store Lining Cement, Whitewash, Lime Putty, Skimming, Brick and Plastering Mortar.

DISMISSED FIRE HEAD TO SEEK A HEARING ON THE MAYOR'S CHARGES

(Continued from page one)

in which he says the reason for the mayor's action is political.

"There has never existed any honest or proper reason for the mayor's desire to remove me from office. From the day that I took office the department has been administered only in the interests of its own efficiency.

"This was not satisfactory to the mayor. He wished promotions, transfers, appointments and contracts awarded in a manner which did not seem to me in the best interests of the city. I was unable to comply with his desire.

"When I took office my understanding with the mayor was that I should have a 'free hand,' and I would not have taken office under any other understanding. When I found this was not to be the case I was so far committed that I felt, in justice to myself, I was entitled to proceed with the administration of the department rather than resign.

"Any statement of a particular cause for removal is ridiculous. The grossest administration would have been very acceptable provided the political machine could have milked the department for the countless favors it lives on. Either through the mayor or direct, the machine expected to feast upon the fire department.

"They wanted raises of pay, promotions and transfers. Contracts were blocked because they did not go to the proper parties. Removals of the most efficient men in the department were desired for political purposes. My failure to comply with these matters caused my removal.

"There is absolutely no justification for the specific reasons given:

"1. Ladderman Carney's disability was not caused in the line of duty, and he was not entitled to a pension. However, having deep sympathy with the case, as fire commissioner I saw to it that Carney received aid that was not materially different from a pension.

"2. Any person acquainted with procedure in the mayor's office knows that his statement with respect to appointment is really laughable. The fire commissioner is supposed to exercise his discretion within the limits of the civil service list. It is his right and duty. The men selected were chosen entirely on their merit, and without any knowledge of their affiliations.

"3. Although the fire hazard commission was a political makeshift, I supplied it with all the facilities of the department and endeavored to aid in every way a progressive report. The report progressive in part, has never received any attention at the mayor's hands. The only reforms the mayor wants in the fire department are political. He may cover his movements with large expenditures of money now that he can have his way, but in the long run the service is sure to suffer."

Mayor Fitzgerald issued a statement today in which he answers the charges made by Mr. Daly concerning his removal as fire commissioner. The mayor charges Mr. Daly with ingratitude and says the former fire head has been hostile to his administration ever since he was appointed. The mayor says:

"Mr. Daly says I have interfered with the running of his department. That is not so. If he can mention a single instance where my office has interfered he should name it. The only thing I have ever tried to get him to do was to put Carney on the roll of pensioners. This he refused to do although the proposition went through the Legislature, the city council and was approved by me.

"Mr. Daly has been against me all along and I have tried to do more for him than for any man in Boston.

"In my opinion he has been incompetent from the start, and more than that ungrateful. When I appointed him to West Point he thanked me and declared he would never forget it. Then he went to West Point and only served one year. There were many boys in Boston who would like to have had the appointment. He deprived them of an army career.

"Then I picked him out of a \$1500 job and made him fire commissioner. This is the result.

"He charges that the mayor's office wants to dictate as to the buying of supplies. The superintendent of supplies is E. J. Mullen, a holdover from the Hibbard administration. Does it seem natural that I would hold him over if I wanted to control the purchase of supplies?

"As to the charge that I have tried to control promotions in the department for political purposes—that is absurd. When Mr. Daly took office I told him that I wanted the promotions made under civil service. I told him my office had not time to bother with them. With three lieutenants a year to be appointed out of 200 or 300 applicants it would be impossible to appoint them on a political basis, because where a mayor made three friends he would be making 297 enemies. I think that is logical.

Appointed in 1910

Charles D. Daly was appointed to the head of the fire department in August, 1910, and took charge on Sept. 16, the day following his confirmation by the civil service commission.

He is a Harvard man and a graduate of West Point, having been appointed to the military academy in 1900 by Congress. John F. Fitzgerald, who as mayor of Boston, now dismisses him from office.

At Harvard he was said to be an exceptionally bright student. At West Point he was also a diligent student and a good athlete, being the quarterback of the football squad, where he played a

great game. He graduated from the academy with the rank of second lieutenant. A year later he resigned from the army. As fire commissioner he was a strict disciplinarian.

Maj. Cole Once Police Head

Maj. Charles H. Cole, who has been nominated for appointment as fire commissioner, is well known in military circles. He served on the staff of Governor Douglas and was appointed police commissioner by him in May, 1905, being chairman of the old board of police until their offices were abolished by a legislative act in 1906. Commissioner O'Meara succeeded Major Cole and his associates, Judge William H. H. Emmons and Harry Adams, June 4, 1906.

Firemen were pleased to hear of the appointment of Major Cole, who they are certain will prove a great leader for them.

Major Cole is prominent in the militia and has had the office of colonel and inspector-general of rifle practice. He is a member of the Puritan Club.

He was born in South Boston and attended the schools in that district, later graduating from the English high school.

He has been in the brokerage business almost continuously since 1888, becoming a business associate of the late former Fire Commissioner Wells in 1900. He was the treasurer and a director of several corporations. He was elected from captain in the first corps of cadets to the rank of major.

Dismissal Criticized

Editorially the Boston Journal says today:

"The dismissal of Fire Commissioner Daly by the mayor is entirely unfair to the commissioner and injurious to the department. It is wholly unjustified upon the absurd 'charges' given by the mayor for his action. The commissioner has administered the department outside of politics. He has refused steadily to let influence from city hall interfere with appointments. He has pressed steadily for more men for his force to meet the full needs of fire protection in the city. He has developed inspection of buildings, fire alarm system, study of fire causes, handling explosives. But he has steadily refused to let the machine dictate to him choice of men or have a finger in management.

In nearly all these instances he has been at odds with the mayor. It has been apparent for some time that it was only a question of time when he would be ousted, for one reason or another. The causes cited are either too trivial for such action or twisted so as to misrepresent Daly's action.

"It was Daly who urged the extension of civil service ratings for promotion to the whole department. He has been conducting the department on a progressive basis and has made a record which has won high support of the fire underwriters, who are always the expert critics of the department's work. Mr. Daly may not always have been diplomatic in the manner in which he refused to take orders from city hall, but he has had valid reasons and they were in the interest of efficient public service. Throwing him out in this fashion will do harm to the morale of the department, if not to the standard of fire protection. It is discredit to the mayor and his administration."

COMPANY TOLD TO SINK WIRES

BEVERLY, Mass.—H. L. Whitney, city engineer, has notified the Beverly Gas & Electric Company that its wire on Stone, Abbott, Central and Thorndike streets must be placed underground during the year. The telephone company has been told to put its wires underground in the same streets. The Bay Street railroad will bury its feed and signal wires on Cabot street from the Essex bridge to the Herrick street junction.

JUNIATA COLLEGE GETS \$10,000 GIFT

HUNTINGDON, Pa.—Joseph J. Ohler, of Waynesboro; Mrs. Jennie S. Newcomer, of Hagerstown, Md.; W. J. Switzer, of this city, and P. J. Blough, of Hooversville, whose terms as trustees of Juniata College just expired, have been reelected.

Joseph L. Ohler, representing the children of Jacob Ohler, one of the earliest trustees of the institution, presented to the college securities amounting to \$10,000, the interest to be used for the maintenance of the faculty.

SUNDAY GAMES IN PARKS ASKED

WALTHAM, Mass.—A bill to permit the use of public parks and playgrounds for games on Sunday has been introduced in the Legislature by George P. Drury, representative from this city at the request of Thomas Curley, identified with the playground movement.

A similar bill introduced in the last Legislature did not pass.

POSTOFFICE REFORM PLANNED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Reform in the general delivery service at the local postoffice is announced today in the following notice: "Beginning Feb. 1, 1912, general delivery service will be confined strictly to transients. Permanent residents of the city who have mail addressed to them at the general delivery will be required to furnish their addresses so that their mail may be delivered by carrier. Mail addressed to minors at the general delivery will be sent to the home of their parents."

EMPLOYEE GIVEN A WATCH

J. Archer Allen, Jr., superintendent of the blacksmith department at the New Haven railroad's car shops at Readville, resigned Friday and received a gold watch by his fellow workmen.

MR. TAFT PLEASES PARTY REGULARS BY TARIFF VETO THREAT

WASHINGTON — Semi-official announcement that President Taft will veto any tariff bill which proposes a revision of the iron and steel duties, indicates the desire of the administration to shape the tariff issue for the campaign in a way that will permit the Republicans to make the strongest possible appeal to the country. The veto would be based on the fact that the tariff board has not reported regarding iron and steel, and it would be consistent with the tariff vetoes of last summer.

It is the desire of the Republican party to divest the tariff issue this year of all personalities. This would mean that, after the campaign had got well under way, it would make little difference to the voters whether Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. La Follette or Mr. Cummins was the Republican nominee. The tariff being the chief issue, as the Democrats desire that it shall be, the campaign would be developed along lines that would bring the principle of protection to the front as opposed to the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue.

The Republican party would emphasize the desirability of having experts investigate and report concerning particular schedules before any action is undertaken by Congress. This investigation would be for the purpose of ascertaining the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and Republicans say, if its results were followed by Congress, mean that the schedules would always be revised intelligently and without injury to the American manufacturers or consumers. The work of the tariff board would be outlined, the vetoes commended, and the country asked if it wanted the tariff revised after the Republican plan or after the plan of the Democrats.

MEN IN VERMONT ACADEMY RECEIVE INSTITUTE AWARDS

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt. — Vermont Academy has just published its scholarship honors for the second quarter as follows:

First grade—George Wallace Foster, Cuttingsville, Vt.; Sheldon Seymour Roby, Meriden, Conn.; Harold Miller Blanchard, West Somerville, Mass.; Palmer Wilber Griffith, Danby, Vt.; Christison Armstrong, Biggar, Scotland.

Second grade—Marvin Bowman, Cambridge, Mass.; Alvord Gates Nichols, Bassein, Burma; Cecil Albert Norton, Wallingford, Vt.; Peter Ferreri, New York city, N. Y.; Timothy Christopher Dale, Island Pond, Vt.; Avedis Avedis Mirzajanian, Armenia; Daniel Herbert Wright, Bartonsville, Vt.; John James Gleason, Bennington, Vt.

Honorable mention—Howard Weston Burnett, Chelsea, Mass.; Frank Harvey Dufur, Greensboro, Vt.; Kenneth Dodge Earle, Saxtons River, Vt.; Carl Alfred Pratt, Cuttingsville, Vt.; Edward Arthur Spaulding, Saxtons River, Vt.; Henry Elmer Stickney, Saxtons River, Vt.; Bruce Noel Coulter, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Babcock Vason, North Carolina.

Two new prizes have been announced with the opening of the third quarter, one for the best work in first year Latin, the other for the best marks for room inspection for the second half.

Arrangements are making for a great winter carnival Feb. 12.

E. H. Miller of Brattleboro, Vt., who has charge of the music department, is planning for a school concert to be given the last week of the winter term.

Alvord G. Nichols and Marvin Bowman of the senior class were delegates from the academy to the annual conference of the Older Green Mountain Boys. Alvord Nichols was elected as secretary of the organization for the ensuing year.

H. P. Kelley, instructor in French and German, at the third annual teachers' conference of southeastern Vermont will speak on "Translation" in the conference on "Foreign Language."

READING CHURCH FUND GROWING

READING, Mass.—With but a little over \$8000 to be raised, the building committee of the Old South Methodist church will report at Sunday's service that the fund is rapidly nearing the goal of \$30,000. Contributions turned over to the treasurer Friday night from the citizens' fund amounted to \$140.50.

Not a cent of the \$3874.50 that has been raised through the citizens' fund has been solicited. Some of these contributions amount to hundreds of dollars.

An extra contribution of \$10 makes the subscription from the Congregational church alone \$620. Included in the \$140.50 turned over by the citizens' committee Friday night is \$70 from the Unity Club, representing the Christian Union church.

SITE SELECTED FOR HIGH SCHOOL

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The proposed new high school is to be built on the site formerly occupied by the school which was burned a few weeks ago. This was decided at a largely attended special town meeting held in the town hall.

The meeting has adjourned until next Thursday, when the recommendation of a special committee for a \$30,000 building will be acted upon.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. & A. M., has elected: Most excellent high priest, Sam'l E. Killam; excellent king, G. Walter Monegan; excellent scribe, Henry L. Hall; treasurer, Stephen E. Ryder; chaplain, Dr. Charles E. Montague; captain of the host, Joseph H. Crosby; principal sojourner, Leon H. Young; royal arch captain, Frank F. Strout; secretary, George L. Pratt; senior steward, Jesse S. Thorne; junior steward, William J. Brown; master first veil, Edward W. Perry; master second veil, Roy D. Jones; master third veil, Earl R. Martin; organist, Charles V. Lee; tyler, Frank L. Edgerley.

Appropriations for North Reading have been made as follows: Two thousand dollars to complete macadamizing of Willow street to Main street, rebuild the bridge at Park street and macadamize Park street; \$100 for use of school committee for preparation of plans for a new schoolhouse. It is proposed to have the new school building ready by the fall term.

DEDHAM

Frederic C. Cobb, the past nine years collector of taxes and clerk of the sewer commissioners, is not a candidate for reelection to the first named office. Charles A. Turner, for past 11 years a member of the board of assessors, will be a candidate at the town election for collector of taxes.

Dedham lodge, A. O. U. W., has chosen: Past master workman, J. H. Cameron; master workman, William R. Mills; foreman, W. O. Harris; overseer, John Fleming; treasurer, J. Adam Gieschecker; recorder, Herbert N. Crosby; guide, John Fahey; inside watchman, James Doyle; outside watchman, James McBurnie.

A public peace service will be held at the First Unitarian church Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Edward Cummings of Boston will be the speaker.

WHITMAN

The music committee of the Whitman Woman's Club has secured the following talent for the annual musicale: The Barlebin Trio of Boston, Arthur Brooks, flutist of Boston Symphony Orchestra; Mrs. Caroline Hooker, soprano; Willard Flint, baritone, and George F. Boynton, tenor.

The seniors of the high school are to present the drama entitled "A Rival by Request" in aid of the Washington fund for the class, and the parts have been assigned to the following: Frank Kane, Fenton Bates, Kenneth Harding, Harold Wright, Frank Vigon, Cyril Littlefield, Miss Helen Ramson, Edith Wyzanski, Lena Adams, Hazel Daley and Christine Cummings. Rehearsals are being held under the direction of Miss Florence Young and Miss Ladd.

MELROSE

The annual concert of the high school glee club and orchestra will be held in the high school hall Feb. 16, and the proceeds will be devoted towards the fund for the Washington trip of the graduating class during the April recess.

Fordell lodge, Knights of Pythias, Friday evening installed: Chancellor commander, C. Edwin Jones; vice-chancellor, Frederick Bolton; prelate, W. T. Holditch; master of work, Richard L. Collins; keeper of records and seal, C. S. Whittier; master of finance, James W. Murray; master of exchequer, Edwin J. Tirrell; master at arms, Howard Woodman; inner guard, Fred M. Loring; outer guard, Samuel Lear.

BROOKLINE

A canvass recently made among the members of All Saints church resulted in securing \$1100 for missions and \$2000 for current expenses.

Snider and Drucker of Boston have been granted permits to build nine three-apartment houses of brick and stone at the corner of St. Paul and Browne streets.

Monday afternoon the selectmen will give a hearing on the proposed laying out of University road to Gardner street.

STONEHAM

New committees of the Congregational church who will take charge Sunday are: Lookout, Mrs. J. E. Worthen, Mrs. W. C. Whittier, Mrs. Sears, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Katherine McKiel; missionary, Mrs. E. R. Chapman, Miss Alice Proctor, James Munroe, John Fisher; social, Mrs. G. W. Deming, Mrs. James Munroe, Miss Hazel Price, Miss Lena Dickerson, William Lister, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Philip Steele; music, Sidney A. Hill, Mrs. Philip Steele, Miss Smith and Mrs. J. W. Hibbs, W. P. Gray.

MEDFORD

About 20 boys of the high school are studying to take the competitive examinations for a position at Annapolis to which an appointment is to be made by Congressman Samuel W. McCall of this district. The examinations are to be held Feb. 10.

HANOVER

The evening school at West Hanover has been discontinued this year on account of the appropriation having been expended. The matter of further appropriation will be brought before the town at the annual town meeting in March.

NEWTON

Central Congregational church has chosen: G. Lyman Snow; deacons, Mrs. Walter A. Corson; auditor, Charles W. Hardy; member of standing committee, William H. Allen.

BROCKTON

Definite arrangements were made last evening at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce quarters for an automobile show at the Palace rink Feb. 8, 9 and 10.

LEXINGTON

John A. Sweetser of Massachusetts avenue has been named to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert P. Clapp from the water and sewer commission.

At the annual meeting of the Lexington Home for Aged People these officers were elected: President, Frederick L. Emery; vice-presidents, Miss Frances M. Robinson and Robert P. Clapp; treasurer, Alonzo E. Locke; clerk, Everett M. Mulliken; directors, Miss Frances M. Robinson, Mrs. Ellen E. Harrington, Mrs. Emma W. Davis, Robert P. Clapp, Edwin F. Fobes, Mrs. Alice D. Goodwin, Clara W. Harrington, Frederick L. Emery and Alonzo E. Locke. The club membership is 110 and it has a fund of over \$5000.

QUINCY

The Men's Club of the Park and Downs Congregational church has elected: President, Fred R. McMullin; vice-presidents, Charles L. Gilliat and William Colby; secretary, Ralph Green; treasurer, Alonzo Bissett; executive committee, the Rev. W. B. Ayers, Frank Burgess, C. A. Chase, William Whittacre and William Kershaw.

The ward 5 Republican committee has organized with Arthur W. Rohn as chairman and George A. Vibert secretary and treasurer.

NEEDHAM

St. Elmo council, 1688, R. A., installed officers Friday evening. Deputy Irving Schleicher and suite of Natick doing the work. The "Dorchester ritual" was exemplified and an entertainment given. The new officers are: Regent, William Kennedy; vice-regent, James L. Lynes; secretary, Thomas R. Quinlan; treasurer, Henry Godfrey, Jr.; collector, Joseph L. Richardson; guide, Albert G. Slaney; orator, Adam Dyson; Frank S. Light; warden, John H. Allen; sentry, Haliburton E. Keith; trustee, James B. Lester.

MIDDLEBORO

A three nights bazaar is to be held in the town hall, Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2, by Olympia lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., and the women are making extensive preparations for the event.

A meeting of the Men's Club of the First Unitarian church was held last evening. Francis Whitworth of Marion gave an interesting account of his adventures in the Boer war.

WAKEFIELD

Miss Bessie E. Garside of Good Will Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has been appointed deputy of Mystic lodge of Charlestown and Star of the Zenith lodge of Charlestown and has named as her staff: Mrs. Isabelle Oliver, marshal; Miss Florence Hill, herald; Mrs. Augusta Anderson, guardian; Mrs. Jennie Pendergrace, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas and Miss Maude V. Howard, secretaries.

WINTHROP

The newly elected officers of the stockholders of the Winthrop Masonic Temple are: President, Louis A. Wallan; vice-president, Frank W. Tucker; secretary, Harry W. Aiken; treasurer, David Floyd; directors, the officers and Sidney H. Griffin, Charles A. Grant, Luther T. Harrington, M. Austin Belcher, Ellis A. Floyd, Charles H. C. Bartlett, C. G. Bird, Dr. G. T. Soule.

CHELSEA

It is hoped that the Williams school addition will be ready for occupancy during the coming week and this will enable about 900 children, who have been having only half day work, to attend the regular sessions. There will be 20 teachers in the new addition. One class will be for pupils who need extra assistance with their lessons.

EVERETT

Mayor James Chambers and Fairfield Whitney, superintendent of schools, were the speakers at the organization of the Warren School Association Friday.

Former Alderman George Huey was tendered a reception by members of the Everett Veteran Firemen's Association at his home Friday evening.

ARLINGTON

The Samaritan Society of the First Universalist church has elected: President, Mrs. W. A. Brooks; vice-president, Mrs. Francis B. Wadleigh; secretary, Mrs. John R. Wilkins; treasurer, Mrs. William N. Winn. The chairmen of the various committees will be appointed by the president.

PEMBROKE

The Bryantville Fire Ladies' Association has elected: President, Mrs. Marion L. Lewis; secretary, Mrs. Elvira Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Mollie Howland.

Mrs. Jennie E. L. Sturtevant of this town has been appointed secretary of the Plymouth County W. R. C. Association.

HALIFAX

Miss Estella Gummow, who was awarded a scholarship at the Amherst Agricultural College for writing the best essay on grange work, has had the scholarship transferred to her brother, Earl Gummow, and he is to begin his course at once.

MALDEN

Y. M. C. A. Sunday will be observed in many of the local churches tomorrow to start the campaign of that association for 1000 members. Members of the executive committee of the campaign teams are to speak in these churches.

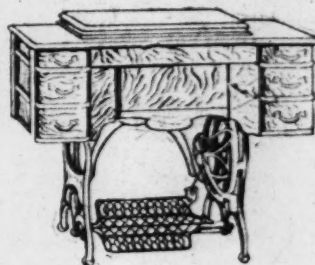
EAST BRIDGEWATER

Mrs. A. B. Shaw entertained the members of the Boys' Club at her home last evening. During the evening a lecture was given and was followed by a social hour.

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED GILCHRIST CO Washington and Winter Streets

Sample Eldredge Machines

A Special Sale of 25 Sample Eldredge Sewing Machines—They are guaranteed to be in perfect running order, the cases may show a few scratches which may easily be fixed and in no way affect the working qualities of the machines. They are worth up to \$60.00. Your choice at only 25.00



New Machines—Seven of the latest models with all the best improvements, they are fully guaranteed for 10 years; regular price \$40.00. At 18.97

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs

Pure linen, hand embroidered, one corner effect, variety of designs; also fine Swiss embroidery, hemstitched and scalloped edges. At 12½c

Men's 12½c Handkerchiefs—Pure linen. At 8c

Women's 12½c Handkerchiefs—Pure linen, initial handkerchiefs, wreath effect; 3 for 25c. Each 9c

Two Splendid Petticoat Values

Surah Sateen, Black Sateen and Jersey Top Petticoats—Divided Into Two Quick Selling Groups

\$1.00 Black Sateen Petticoats—Tailored dounce, accordion plaited ruffle and under ruffle. At 49c

\$1.50 Surah Sateen and Jersey Top Petticoats—Tailored and accordion plaited dounce with dust ruffle. At 98c

NEW YORK WILL CONTEST FEDERAL RIGHT TO WATER

ALBANY—Attorney-General Carmody in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson says New York state will contest the right of the federal government to appropriate the state's water power. The letter is in reply to one received by Governor Dix from Mr. Stimson regarding the construction of a new dam at Troy and the control of the surplus water power to be created by improvement.

Mr. Carmody says: "This is not an isolated case of the policy of the federal government. It has extended this policy to the state's riparian rights in the Niagara river and has attempted to regulate, by congressional action, the manner in which the state shall enjoy the water power which belongs to the state in that river, and has undertaken to give permits to private owners, approved by the secretary of war, for the enjoyment of the power from which the state should receive valuable revenues.

"If this policy is continued it will be against the protests of the state administration, and if it is carried out the federal government must undertake to justify it under the law."

HARVARD MEN SEE MR. ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Five Harvard men, headed by Arthur D. Hill, former district attorney in Boston, were guests of Mr. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill on Friday night. It is understood they are organizing a Harvard movement in Mr. Roosevelt's interest.

The principal political development of the day in which the former President figured was the visit to him in New York of Governor Glasscock of West Virginia.

"I think Colonel Roosevelt will never be a candidate. I think he will have to be nominated without being a candidate," said Governor Glasscock.

VARDAMAN INQUIRY URGED

JACKSON, Miss.—It became known here last Sunday night that Senator John Sharp Williams will be asked to request the United States Senate to take cognizance of the charges against United States Senator-elect James K. Vardaman. Mr. Vardaman's connection with the executive contingent fund handled by him during his administration as Governor of Mississippi has recently been investigated by a legislative committee. The committee reported his record was clear, and this was adopted by the Legislature.

POLICEMAN DELANEY PROMOTED

Police Commissioner O'Meara Friday evening promoted Patrolman Joseph A. Delaney of division 13, Jamaica Plain, to the rank of sergeant. He has been assigned to division 10, Roxbury Crossing, to succeed Sergt. Charles Brazer, recently retired.

CHARLES H. JONES ATTACKS UNITED SHOE AT HEARING

WASHINGTON—Claiming that the shoe manufacturers should be relieved from the oppression of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company of Boston, took the stand at the opening of the second day's hearing before the House judiciary committee on the Lenroot-La Follette anti-trust bill today.

Mr. Jones began his testimony by referring directly to the United Shoe Machinery Company, but was immediately interrupted by C. A. Littlefield, counsel for the company, who objected strongly to any references to his clients,

SOUTH AMERICANS READY TO BUY QUANTITIES OF GOODS FROM NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS

Business of \$50,000,000 a Year Could Easily Be Done There Is the Belief of an Argentine

SPLENDID PROSPECT

Advancement of the idea that South Americans already are looking to the United States as a source of extensive supply is enough in itself to attract attention and comment among northern manufacturers. This is the intimation of a resident of Argentina, who is now in Boston. Interviewed on behalf of the Monitor, he emphasizes New England's long-neglected opportunity to do business with the Latin Americans and contrasts northern disregard with the profitable activity of Europeans.

THAT New England alone could easily dispose of \$50,000,000 worth of goods annually in the South American markets is the opinion of James E. Pamplin, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, who is in Boston.

Mr. Pamplin, who has been a resident of the Argentine capital for a number of years, tells the Monitor that at no time in the history of South American development have the opportunities for Americans to do business there been so bright as they are today.

"Conditions are such," he said, "that an entire new adjustment of business relations is impending. It has been the custom, as is well known, for the large importing and jobbing houses of Buenos Aires to trade almost entirely with Europe. That is very natural, considering that in most instances the importers are Europeans, and, therefore, inclined to favor manufacturers of their own nationality. Besides, the American manufacturers, unfortunately, have not even embraced the existing chances for selling goods to the Argentine houses.

"What has happened recently is this: Noticing the tremendous business possibilities, and seeing for themselves how the Europeans in control of this business are rolling up wealth for themselves, the native Argentines are in many instances turning from cattle raising and wheat growing, and entering the mercantile field. Others of their kind continue to develop the country agriculturally. As to the new business people, they are prepared to buy goods wherever they find the best quality.

American Opportunity

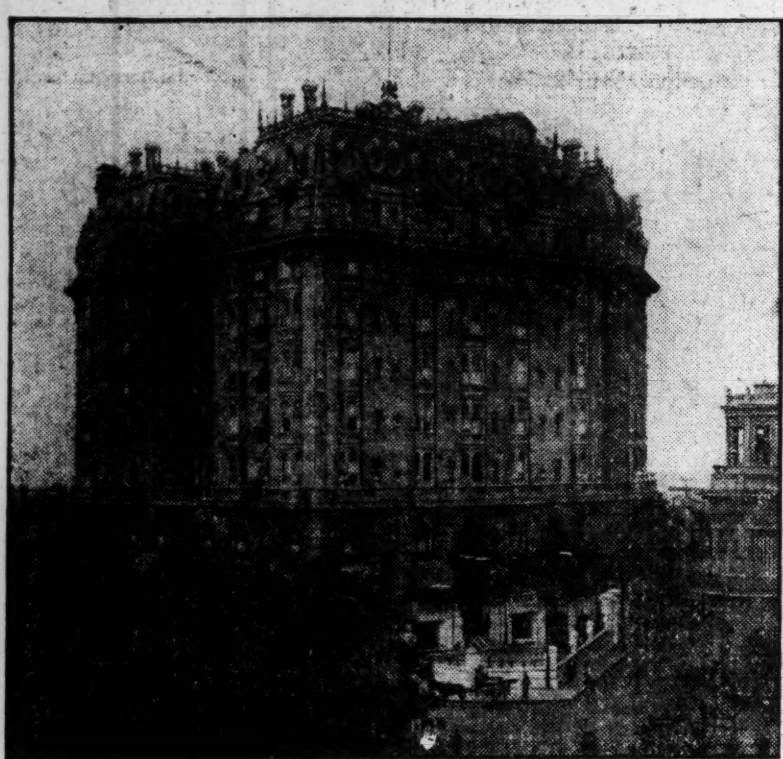
"It is exactly here," continued Mr. Pamplin, "that the American manufacturer comes in. The Argentine importer at present, of course, turns to the general depot, Europe, for his goods, because that has been and is the method of his competitors of foreign nationality. But the Argentines know all about American superiority. New England quality they are acquainted with: if not directly, then from what they hear about goods made in the eastern states. They want these goods, but at the present time they really have no way to get them.

"It is a mystery to me why Boston is not doing more to get this enormous trade; or at least, a big share of it. People up north have no idea of the wealth of that great republic, with a territory half a dozen times the size of France. Money? Why you would hardly believe the plentifulness of it. There seems to be a craving to spend, to spend. And as an American I see with great reluctance how each year there slips from the grasp of scores of manufacturers in the United States this splendid trade to be had merely for the asking."

Mr. Pamplin said further that if New England manufacturers expected that some day the merchants of South America would come to them of their own accord they would find themselves mistaken. Competition is great in that section of the world, but even at that, he said, the American exporter could hold his own against all comers if he would only go about it in the right way.

"There are certain articles, American typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, safety razors and such, the conceded superiority of which places the American manufacturers in a class by themselves," continued Mr. Pamplin. "These goods are already in the market there, and the importers could not very well get along without them. But there are hundreds of other articles, just as essential as those mentioned, which the manufacturing world at large supplies. New England, for instance, has shoes that stand supreme, and yet European manufacturers get the business because they send men into the field to get the orders.

"In the case of textiles the same conditions obtain. I could enumerate arti-



The Plaza hotel, Buenos Aires, one of the many handsome structures being erected in Argentine capital

cle after article in illustration of my point.

"The question of adaptability is another important one. Why, I know of one American salesman who succeeded in getting a large order for a certain article in men's wear, and simply because the manufacturer did not see fit to change the measurement stamped on the article into centimeters instead of inches, the deal fell through. Imagine a German manufacturer doing any such a thing. I tell you the German is what he is in South America because he pleases his trade. It is not for him to say what Argentine custom demands. He has to fill the order as it is wanted, and he does it satisfactorily."

The Banking System

"How about the banks?" Mr. Pamplin was asked. "Is it a fact that all the banking business is in the hands of Europeans?"

"That is largely the case. All the great banking houses are either English, German, Italian or French. It is exactly in this direction that one of the great opportunities confronts the United States. An American up-to-date banking institution would soon justify itself. As things are, whatever business is done between your country and Argentina passes through the foreign banks. Delays are frequent, and the system as a whole is not yet perfect.

"The check system is not developed as it is in the United States. The business is nearly all done with real money across the counters. For instance, a few days before coming north I stood in line in the National Bank, a great institution. In front of me was a man who was receiving almost \$200,000 in bills. Would that happen in the United States? Not much. Probably this man wanted the sum to pay off his employees. Of course, in doing business with foreign countries the usual method is employed. But it only goes to show how the Argentine handles money.

"I could tell you a lot about the people themselves, but why go over that ground, which has been covered before? Everybody ought to know by this time about Argentine culture, the opera, the parks, the fine streets, the great La



JAMES E. PAMPLIN

Prensa newspaper, etc. To a business man, business news counts, and as a business man myself I want to see my countrymen get their share of it."

The Washington Statue

While the matter did not apply directly to business, Mr. Pamplin said that in the fact that a George Washington statue had arrived at Buenos Aires and was being placed in position there was something that should make for better trade relations than ever.

"I don't think Americans really know how that Washington statue idea developed. The North American Society of the River Plate, of which I am a member, some time ago conceived the idea of presenting such a concrete token of American esteem to the sister republic. The Argentines accepted the idea with

mat, the same designer for posterity with a knowledge of how to wait only equalled by the Jew.

Again and again during the last six months The Christian Science Monitor has insisted, in spite of many denials from apparently the most authoritative sources, that the ultimate intention of Russia in Persia was the partition of that country. Every word that has come over the wires from the East or filtered through from St. Petersburg, from the first mention of the subject in these columns to the present day, has gone to confirm this view. And now comes the news from Mongolia. Another "movement in the interests of order" and another "notification of intention," and another demand for "an immediate reply," only this time from Peking instead of Teheran. Europe is profoundly ignorant here. To the modern representative of Lord Palmerston's "man on the top of a Brixton bus," Mongolia is little but a name—if it is even that. And even those who know most, still know little of that vast plateau of central Asia; the home of the "Great Horde," the wild warriors who swept over eastern Europe in the early days of the fifteenth century and after an indescribable orgy of plunder, marched back again—how, 500 years ago, marched over the Himalayas into the plains of the Hindustan and founded the empire of the great Moghul and who conquered China. True, they have fallen from this high estate. Centuries of Chinese rule and priestly tyranny have done their work. Yet the northern Mongolian is still the finest soldier in the Chinese army, and his vast country, with its 600,000 square miles of forest and pasture and desert, will not long remain to the European semi-mythical as it is today.

World Question Opened

Another world question has been opened, and another indication revealed of the complete rearrangement of the memorial map of the far and near east, which many have seen as inevitable in the near future. The Mongolian question traverses the old world. Alike in London

Europe Gets the Trade by Sending Men Directly to the Field to Obtain the Orders

ARTICLES IN DEMAND

enthusiasm. The city authorities at once donated a splendid site in one of the principal parks. There the 'Father of his Country' can show the Argentines what the people of the northern republic think of their southern neighbors.

"I may add that the society, with its 200 members, is composed of leading Americans in that region. I suppose in Buenos Aires there are today 2000 Americans. Of course, this number is insignificant in comparison with people of other nationalities.

"Now, coming back to business," said Mr. Pamplin—"and if the discussion is about Argentina you never get far enough away from the subject to forget that these 'Yankees' of South America think about business above all else," he continued—"the Argentines have certain ideas of their own as to how the United States can get their trade. But if they have planned, is it not meet for the people of the north to plan, also? Wherever you travel in the south you hear about the Panama canal. Wait till the opening and there will be some surprises. In the meantime, make the steamship connections as good as possible, even in advance of the greater trade to come between the north and the south.

New England Favored

Mr. Pamplin is of the opinion that Boston is the most favored city in the world, as regards Latin-American business. He pointed out how the South American coast line protrudes far to the east into the Atlantic ocean. A direct route between New England and the Plate river would help export trade greatly, he said. Then there were the enormous quantities of raw materials that come up from the south to be made into merchandise. New England is one of the principal points for the receipt of products such as hides. The rubber shipments from the east coast of South America are also very large.

"Boston business men go to Europe in a body for ideas relative to their lines," concluded Mr. Pamplin. "That is well enough. But if a delegation of these same business men, most of them members of one or another trade organization, would go to South America—Argentina, for instance—they would learn things there that would open their eyes. To begin with, they would see in Buenos Aires a city three times the size of Boston. Hundreds of large wholesale houses are in evidence. On every hand prosperity. These well-dressed men and women, of course, need many articles, and then it would be borne home that this is Europe, only in advance of Europe.

"We see business delegations go to Japan and China, as well as to Europe. The 'open door' in China is deplored when this 'open door' is closed, as is most frequently the case. Down in South America everything is open. The people want Americans there, and there never was a time like now to go ahead. It is in the power of the leading New England business organizations to concentrate their efforts. Representation on the ground, not a sporadic effort but a sustained move to get the business should bring such results as only those experienced in the matter realize to be possible."

and Tokio, it is a matter of first importance. Mongolia runs up to Manchuria, and the future of Manchuria in the eyes of the diplomat of Japan is bound up more and more with that of his country, and on that inevitable "some day" when the most secret of state secrets is revealed it will be no surprise to find that one day in the near past a message flashed over the wires from St. Petersburg to Tokio which proposed a free hand in Manchuria for Japan, in exchange for a free hand for Russia in Mongolia. China is in revolution—the oldest empire in the world is shaking to its foundations, and the history of Bosnia-Herzegovina bids fair to be repeated in Mongolia and Manchuria.

And then to turn to Persia. Russia means partition. Again and again it has been pointed out in these columns that no faith was to be placed in the assurance from St. Petersburg that restoration of order was Russia's only objective, and it has been steadily insisted that the "army of police" would become, and that in the near future, an "army of occupation." And what is the position today? Persia has granted all Russia's demands, humiliating and unjust as they were, they have been conceded, at the cost of a Mejlis dissolved by force of arms, and an outraged national conscience, and at the moment of writing, Mr. Shuster, the man who slowly but surely was straightening out the tangle of Persian finance, is on his way back to Europe, and Monsieur Mornard, the tool of the Russian intrigue, is appointed in his place. Everywhere Russia has carried the day; but one looks in vain for any signs of withdrawal. On the contrary, we find 4000 troops at Kazvin settling down for the winter, while at Tabriz and in the surrounding district Russia has assumed complete control, administering the law, taking charge of finance and executing summary vengeance on all opponents. And still not a word from the British foreign office. Yet the territorial problems of the mid-east have changed not a whit as yet. The conscience of the people has indeed changed, and is changing rapidly. Education far

Houghton & Mifflin Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

GREAT MID-WINTER

Clearance Sale of Footwear

A Mark-Down Expressed in Figures that Speak for Themselves

800 Pairs of Women's Warm House Slippers

A close-out of 20 lines, in fur and ribbon trimmed styles. Regular value 75c to \$1.49. Clearance Price

49c

250 Pairs of Women's Boots

All Goodyear welts, widths A and B, sizes up to No. 4, in patent leather, kid and dull calf. Made to retail at \$2.50 and \$3.00. Clearance Price

49c

400 Pairs of Men's Slippers

In leather and felt, all sizes. Values run to \$1.00 a pair. Clearance Sale Price

49c

1000 Pairs of Women's Rubbers

Including a fine lot of light rolled elegant Candee Rubbers. We also have fine Light Rubbers to fit both Cuban and medium heels. Values run to 85c a pair. Clearance Price

49c

600 Pairs of Girls' Rubbers, in low and storm styles, good quality and in all sizes to No. 2. Clearance Price

37c

400 Pairs of Women's Boots, from a big lot we purchased to sell at \$2.49 a pair. They are in dull and patent leathers and in a great variety of styles. Clearance Price

1.49

800 Pairs of Women's Boots, balance of lines we have formerly sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a pair. You will find all leathers represented in lot and about all sizes in each kind. Clearance Price

1.98

2500 Pairs of "Educator" Boots, for children and growing girls. This is our semi-annual sale of the factory close-out lots, and we are selling them at a very great reduction.

1.29

Clearance Price, sizes up to 11. Clearance Price, sizes up to 2. Clearance Price, sizes to Women's No. 7.

1.49

300 Pairs of Women's Fine Warm Slippers, in 15 colors and about all sizes. Formerly sold at \$1.25 to \$2.00 a pair. Clearance Price

79c

100 Pairs of Children's High-Cut Button Boots, also lace in lot. Sizes broken and we cannot fill mail orders on this lot. Values run to \$1.50. Clearance Price

89c

Women's Black Over Gaiters, in all sizes, 10-button style; extra value. Clearance Price

21c

300 Pairs of Men's Fine Slippers, including Romeo and Faust styles. These goods were made to retail at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a pair. Clearance Price

1.49

500 Pairs of Children's Fine Dressy Boots, from a New York maker. Also a lot of Slippers and Leggings. Sizes in boots run to No. 8. Clearance Price

63c

200 Pairs of Men's "Heywood" Shoes, lines we wish to discontinue. The values run to \$5.00, in dull calf and tans. No better shoes at any price. Clearance Price

3.29

400 Pairs of Women's Boots, house oxfords and Julietts; a remarkable opportunity to save money which you must not lose; all sizes in lot. Clearance Price

98c

Our Entire Shoe Section is one great Bargain Store for next week. We can only mention a few lots, but we are making sweeping reductions all along the line. Secure your pick early in week.

MALDEN'S BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS ITS COMMITTEES

Directors of the Malden Board of Trade, elected these committees: Membership, William J. Caldwell, Maj. Philip W. Mingo and William E. Cunningham; finance, W. S. Kaulback, George A. Blanchard and Thomas H. Fairbairn; railroads and transportation, former Mayor Charles G. Warren, former Representative Frank A. Bayard and D. C. Freeman; mercantile affairs, former President Edwin N. Troland, Fred N. Joslin and Myron H. Clark; new industries, James H. Barrett, Alexander S. Ross and Willard Welsh; publicity, E. A. Stevens, J. Richmond Dean and Arthur Lee; municipal affairs, P. J. O'Shane, O. P. Doonan and W. P. Sheldon; legislation, C. Morris Fredrick, former Representative Charles E. Donnet and Edward M. Whittle; postal facilities, Alexander Kerr, William A. Cox and J. M. Black. The first named of each committee is the chairman.

The next meeting of the Board of Trade is to be an open one and the members of the Malden city government are to be the guests. The question to be considered is, "What should be done by the Board of Trade to increase business in Malden?" President Charles Schumaker is in charge.

MR. MORGAN'S ART TREASURES TO BE CENTERED IN U. S.

NEW YORK—In preparing for the transfer of his collection of ivories and gems from the South Kensington Museum in London to New York, J. P. Morgan, it is said, is making ready to concentrate here his art treasures, valued at nearly \$100,000,000.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., hinted that his father proposed to prepare also for the transfer of his objects of art now in Paris and other art centers on the continent to America.

Mr. Morgan has been collecting for as many years and buying so widely that it is said he himself hardly knows the extent of his holdings and he has lately become determined to gather them and to catalogue them.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., said the treasury department was cooperating with his father, and it was hoped that there would be little difficulty in getting the treasures to this country. They will be directed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and will be stored there temporarily.

WEST ROXBURY CADETS DANCE

The West Roxbury high school cadets are holding their annual officers' party this afternoon in the hall of the school, Elm street, Jamaica Plain. Capt. Joseph F. Hurley is floor director and Capt. John C. Manley assistant. The aids are Lieut. Oscar H. Lefevre, Lieut. Henry G. Horn, Lieut. Thomas R. Hulcatt and Lieut. Benjamin F. Kraus.

The matrons are Mrs. Joseph F. Hurley, Mrs. Oscar Lefevre, Miss Mary I. Adams and Miss Mildred K. Bentley.

Full Dress Suits and Prince Albert Coats and Vests

YOUR SIZE HERE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Browning, King & Co.

Full Dress Suits.....\$28.00, \$38.00 and \$50.00
Dinner Coats to match.....\$18.00, \$25.00 and \$32.00
Dress Overcoats.....\$20.00 to \$50.00
Opera and Silk Hats.....\$6.00 to \$8.00
White or Gray Dress Waistcoats.....\$3.50 to \$12.00
Knitted Dress Mufflers.....\$3.50 to \$10.00
Dress Shirts.....\$1.50 to \$3.00
"Perfect" Dress Ties......50c
"Onyx" Silk Hosiery......50c to \$2.50
"E. & W." "Redmen," and "Arrow" Dress Collars 15c to 25c
Prince Albert Coats and Vests.....\$25.00 and \$35.00
Gray Striped Worsted Trousers.....\$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co.

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Chandler & Co.'s
25th Annual
MARK-DOWN SALE
Includes a great offering of
Magnificent Furs
at 50% Discount

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE BAKER'S PREMIUM NO. 1 CHOCOLATE



The best results
are obtained
by using...

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In making Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Frosting, Ice Cream, Sauces, Fudges, Hot and Cold Drinks

For more than 131 years this chocolate has been the standard for purity, delicacy of flavor and uniform quality.

53 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

The trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on every genuine package. A beautifully illustrated booklet of new recipes for Home Made Candies and Dainty Dishes sent free.

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including Standard Sets at prices lower than ever before offered in Boston. Books in all departments of Literature at

25% to 60%
OFF THE REGULAR PRICES

Never in our history have we offered so many rare bargains. It will pay you to buy a year's supply of reading matter NOW while the variety is unbroken.

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Dennison's
Special Demonstration Next Week
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Crepe Paper
Lunch Sets Table Cloths
Napkins, Etc.
For Many Occasions More Appropriate
than Linen
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BOSTON

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WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR
FURNISHING AND DECORATING
TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES
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Ask Your Stationer for the "Scattergood"
MUCILAGE HOLDER
All Glass, Prevents Evaporation, Easily Cleaned; Has a brush worth while, with a generous quantity of fine bristles and aluminum ferrule. Write us for particulars.
H. W. SCATTERGOOD COMPANY
Manufacturing Stationers
1722 to 1728 VENANGO STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Inc. 1911

EMBROIDERY EASY

One can buy the white embroidered, machine-done jabots, and embroider over them in color, saving the time of stamping and padding. The result is extremely effective.—Woman's Home Companion.

WANT IS FILLED

Reception cups and saucers are an innovation worth while, says an exchange. The saucer has a circular raised ridge at one side into which the cup fits, preventing it from slipping around and also leaving plenty of space for a sandwich or cake on the other side.

VINES AS HOME BEAUTIFIERS

English and Boston ivies, wistaria and bittersweet

FOR beautifying the home grounds and especially the walls and porches of the house, climbing vines have no peer. They readily lend themselves to all sorts of situations and can be made more quickly to serve many more purposes than any other plants used for ornament. By training such as cling to stone and brick walls, houses may be made drier and cooler than by any other method; by trailing others over wire or wooden supports, unsightly objects may be screened from view more quickly and effectively than if shrubbery or trees are relied upon; by utilizing a post or a stump, a pillar of greenery with festoons of flowers may be secured, and by planting near the porches agreeable shade may be had.

No plants are more easily managed than vines. When once planted they need only the most casual care and the most ordinary treatment. Nearly all of them do well in moderately fertile soils and beyond occasional dressings of fertilizer will not demand any further attention than perhaps the application of straw litter in the fall to act as a mulch until the frost has left the ground in the spring.

Vines climb by several different methods. Some, such as the English and the Boston ivies, cling to stone and brick work by means of little suckers which pump moisture from the walls. Others such as the grape vine have tendrils which attach themselves to small supports around which these tendrils coil themselves. Still other kinds bend their stems around small objects such as poles and the trunks of saplings. The bittersweet is perhaps the most notable of these. It must never be allowed to coil about any valuable young tree, because it may destroy the tree with its coils. By providing the proper kind of support the vines themselves will take care of their development.

For abundance of flowers the wistaria is a particularly useful vine, but it must not be planted where there is only a small amount of space. It grows to be an enormous vine and lasts for scores of years, annually producing more and more purplish flowers in early summer. It is no unusual thing for this vine to extend over 40 or 50 feet of trellis or porch.

The trumpet creeper is another large growing vine which needs a good deal of space. It is particularly useful for training on high posts and stumps, since it will often grow 20 or 30 feet and form a splendid pillar, dotted here and there with its large orange trumpet-shaped flowers.

Dutchman's pipe is especially noted for its huge dark green leaves and for its rampant growth. The leaves are produced so profusely that they almost darken a porch over which the vines are trained. The flowers are inconspicuous, but very peculiar. No vine is so useful as this for shading porches and verandas.

The akela is a smaller growing plant than either the trumpet creeper. The wistaria or the Dutchman's pipe. It produces abundant leaves and small perfumed blossoms. For training over arbors, porches and verandas it is better adapted than any other vine in this list.

Care must be taken in planting the English ivy. It is not a hardy plant in our northern climates if placed where the sun will strike it during the winter. If placed on the north side of a building or in a more or less shaded place, it will usually survive ordinary winters. Its dark beautiful green leaves and its frequency among European ruins make it a general favorite, especially among people who wish to recall their early associations in the old country.

Because it clings, the Boston ivy is fully as useful a vine as the English ivy on stone and brick walls. However, it often fails to survive the winter, considerable areas being ruined by the cold if exposed to the sun and especially if grown in soil that is rather rich. Its flowers are very inconspicuous, but its leaves make it one of our favorite wall-climbers.

The Virginia creeper, a close relative of the Boston ivy, is one of the hardiest of our native vines. It will grow anywhere and produce abundance of leaves. However, it is somewhat sprawling in

its habits and is not as attractive a climber on porches and walls as most of the other vines mentioned. For trailing over rocks and trees, it is particularly attractive because it is beautiful all season through and in cold climates ends its leafy career in the autumn with a blaze of scarlet.

A great number of species and varieties of clematis are useful on trellises. None of the species can be grown without a trellis or some other means of support. For trailing over shrubbery and rocks, there is not a more beautiful group of plants. Some of the varieties have small white star-like flowers succeeded by long, fluffy akenes or "seeds." Others have large white, purple or scarlet flowers, also followed by more or less attractive akenes. Some produce a profusion of flowers within a few days; others continue in blossom for many weeks. No home place is complete without at least one of the varieties of clematis.

For twining up a post or trailing over a fence or rocks, the bittersweet is one of our most beautiful vines. It runs riot all season through and continues beautiful through the winter until spring. The orange-colored seed pods burst open at the approach of frost and show scarlet berries which cling to the parent plant until birds or animals or winds break them off. This is the only one of the species mentioned which has this habit of retaining its attractive seeds. For house decoration, the clusters are very useful.

MODES IN BRIEF

Raven's wing serge is quite the color of the hour for useful wear and it is usually richly braided.

Ratine is being used for cuffs, collars and belts with all kinds of dresses. White ratine on gray gowns is a popular combination.

Gold and water blue are being made up in combination for evening wear, the skirt bordered with gold and a narrow edging of fur.

Very new is a frock of white satin with a tunic of finely tucked nylon held by a broad band of satin with flow-erettes.

Whether it will succeed or not an effort will be made to popularize the long sleeve and lace ruffles will again be worn.—Pittsburg Sun.

SLEEVE WRINKLE

The most difficult part of a waist made of all-over embroidery to iron satisfactorily is that part of the sleeve that is too narrow to permit the use of a sleeve-board, says the Delinicator. To overcome this difficulty turn the sleeve wrong side out, insert a tea-towel or padding folded the width of the sleeve and press both sides.

PURITY AND FINE QUALITY ARE NOT ALWAYS THE SAME.

PURE cider may be made from green sour apples. A cheap South American coffee is PURE coffee. So there are many PURE vanilla extracts made from mouldy beans, cuts, seconds, etc. We guarantee the absolute purity of

Burnett's Vanilla

and you may judge its quality by the delicious flavor it gives your desserts.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

FASHIONS AND T

PLACING SLEEVES

A good rule to follow when determining the proper position of sleeves when placing them in a blouse is to fold the sleeve along the forward seam and crease it at the top of the fold at the opposite side. This crease marks the point of the sleeve that is to be sewed to the shoulder seam.

After this, measure one inch back of the shoulder seam and crease the blouse at a point exactly opposite. On this crease the forward seam of the sleeve is pinned. It is then an easy matter to baste in the under part of the sleeve, and, gathering the upper part of the sleeve, baste that in even with the edge of the armhole.—Philadelphia North American.

DAINTY FROCK IN TUNIC STYLE

Chiffon combined with messaline in model



BABY'S NIGHTROBE

Make the robe perfectly plain, as have it button in front, says the New York Press. The back width is about six inches longer than the front and finished with a deep hem in which buttonholes are worked. Finish the front breadth with a hem, and sew a flat button; then, when baby goes to sleep, button the gown over at the bottom. The sleeves of the gown are made plain and long enough to cover the hands. Above the hands a little cashmere is placed and a drawstring or ribbon serves to close the sleeve like the top of a bag, thus keeping little hands snug and warm.

WILL LAST LONGER

When buttoning or unbuttoning a garment, forcing the buttons across the width of the hole will soon tear out the latter. For this reason, buttons with only two holes are better than those with four, and should be so placed that their holes will be on a line with the length of the buttonhole, says the New York American. Some women place buttons with four holes so that on two holes need be sewed through—the on the opposite corners—thus making them last longer than if all four were used.

HEMSTITCHING

Hemstitching can be very neatly done on the sewing machine in this way. Draw the number of threads desired to baste the edge of the hem in the center of the drawn threads. Lengthen the stitch on the machine and stitch on the very edge of the hem. Pull the basting out and pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn threads. Hemstitching done this way can scarcely be distinguished from the done by hand.—Philadelphia North American.

LITTLE GUESTS

Although there are no children in my home, I always keep on hand eating-bills, little glasses with handles and little table chair, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. You cannot imagine the little ones' delight when they come to the table. To the may be added little plates, knives, forks and spoons. I also keep on hand their pleasure a few simple toys. In this way I am always ready for little guests.

HAT FOR SPORTS

The newest thing in the way of sports hat is the soft French felt, which is being shown in many shades. It is a round crown and a softly turned-brim bound with black silk ribbon, as the Chicago Inter Ocean. A popular trimming is a couple of ornaments worked in wool, placed one above the other to hold the brim in place. The hat comes well down over the hair and is serviceable in the country.

NEW USE FOR VEIL

It was a clever woman who, when copying French model with hemstitching at the tunic borders and in other parts, thought her of the possibilities of her stitched chiffon veils, says the New York Tribune. They come in lovely colors and are both long enough and wide enough for tunic effects.

THIS YEAR'S TAILORED SUIT

Lines laid down by the fashion leaders

ALREADY the barons of the fashion world have met in more or less formal conclave, and they have laid down the following general principles for the fashionable woman's tailored suit:

To begin with, there will be very little general change. Jackets remain short and skirts narrow.

Collars are to be less pronounced than last year, running to smaller sizes and to round effects. Revers are smaller with a low opening in front and are covered with satin faille, and some of the new novelty corded silks.

White is to be a favorite color for revers, either in the new ratine or terry cloth or in lace. The liberal use of lace and of white ratine promises to be a feature of the season. Heavy Venetian lace is the most popular. White revers are also being manufactured again in detachable shape for ease in laundering.

A feature will be made of ball and square effects in buttons of bone, pearl and metallic design. Frogs and loops and buttons appear in most of the spring models.

The jacket is to be short, say from 24 to 26 inches, though extreme models range from 20 to 28 inches. The tendency is toward cutaway effects and elaborate trimming of the back. There is a hint that the normal waistline may be reestablished, says the New York World.

Sleeves are varied in style, ranging from above the elbow to full-length effects for afternoon gowns. The normal sleeve will probably be three-quarters long and medium in size. Tailor-made suits, especially of the three-piece type,

are inclining toward seven eighth sleeves.

The skirt remains narrow, although the introduction of drapery tends to simulation of increased width, while retaining a narrow silhouette.

A decided novelty is a tailored suit in spring weight ratine or agaric cloth in two colors, a medium shade of mauve and a pure white. The 26-inch jacket has the straight youthful line and is most interesting cut. The back is one piece, but under the arms and toward the front this section is continued to form basques across the side at front. Slanting lines, which give a narrow effect at the back, without detracting from the straight cut are supplied by three picked-up seams or tucks. Each of these seams ends in a embroidered arrowhead, which forms an interesting trimming on the back panel of the coat.

At the front the jacket is cut away an abruptly rounding outline, about four inches shorter than at the back, giving almost the effect of a 21 inch coat. The skirt is moderately narrow and cut in three pieces. The front, lapping wide to the left side, and the right side panel are in one, while the center back panel and the narrow left side panel are separate. Just at the left where the front overlaps to the side panel there is a V-shaped opening in the skirt 20 inch high and about three inches broad, showing an underskirt of white ratine.

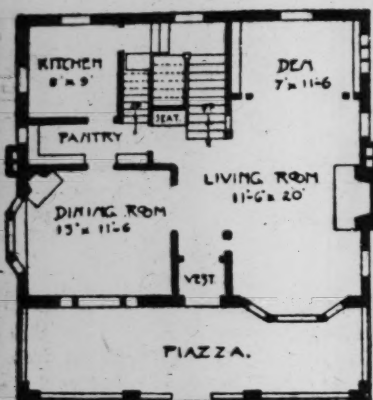
On the belt, just where the skirt is in front, there is a small change pocket which is trimmed exactly like the jacket buttonholes.

THE HOUSEHOLD

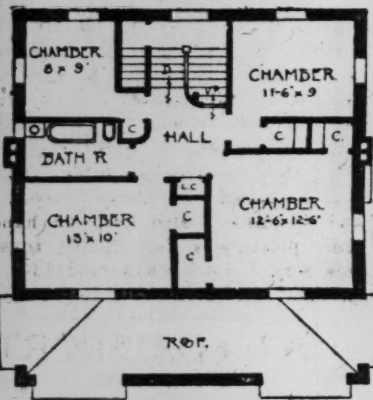
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Moderate cost brick house of eight rooms and bath, besides a good attic and basement



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SILK CREPE GOWNS

The newest light gowns, are made of silk crepe and are delightfully soft and pretty.—Denver Times.

HOW ONE COUPLE GOT A HOME

Economy and a real estate investment

NINE years ago a young man married. He had saved about \$300—a very modest sum, to be sure—with which to "set up housekeeping." He talked it over with his bride and they determined to begin at once to buy a home. Accordingly \$100 was laid by as the largest amount they could spare from their furnishing funds, and after a little looking around, they found on the outskirts of the town a fairly well-built, six-room house, which the owner agreed to sell, together with the lot upon which it stood and an adjoining lot, for \$1500, the first \$100 to be paid in cash and the balance in monthly payments of \$10 each, with interest.

To explain more fully: To the first monthly payment of \$10 was added the interest on the remaining \$1400 for one month at 6 per cent, making a total of \$17. The next month the interest upon the lesser sum of \$1390 amounted to \$6.95, a reduction of 5 cents from the amount of the interest during the preceding month; thus the total payment for the second month was \$16.95; for the third month it was \$16.90, and so on, each monthly payment reducing the interest 5 cents. Thus in eight years—while the sum of the monthly payments remained the same, \$10 each—the amount of the principal had been reduced from \$1400 to \$440, and the regular monthly interest from \$7 to \$2.20. At this rate it will be readily seen that it would have taken 11 years and eight months to pay for the place.

As might be expected, various other matters altered the situation considerably. During a few of the prosperous seasons they managed to increase their monthly payment from \$10 to \$20, \$30, and once even to \$40, each extra \$10 paid deducting the usual 5 cents from the ensuing interest. However, these good seasons were fairly offset by several less prosperous ones.

At the end of eight years the vacant lot was sold for \$500. Four hundred and forty dollars of this amount was applied upon the principal, thus leaving the home itself clear and a balance of \$60, which was immediately invested in a small plot of land just outside the city limits, to be used as a family garden and berry patch. This, of course,

was not so handy as the adjoining lot had been, but having become accustomed to raising their own garden truck, and not desiring to give up either the pleasure or the profit, they nevertheless felt that a \$500 garden spot was a luxury few ordinary people could afford.

During the eight years the place had cost them in actual savings: Nine hundred and sixty dollars paid upon the principal; \$443.70 of interest paid; \$400 in taxes, painting, repairs and improvements, water bills, etc.; making a total cost of \$1803.70. This of course included the rent for eight years, which, at the very lowest figure, would have amounted to \$100 a year. Therefore the home itself had only cost them a little more than \$1000.

But property values had increased, and their one lot with the house upon it was now worth the price which had been paid for both.—Ladies Home Journal.

CUTTING COOKIES

In making cookies, do not roll and cut them out in the old way, but take the whole batch of dough, form it in a long roll about an inch in diameter and cut in one-inch slices with a sharp knife. Place them in the pan two inches apart, flattening each slice slightly with the hand. The heat from the baking melts the slices to the required thickness and the cookies are absolutely round. This is quicker than the old way and there are no bits of dough left to roll again.—Pictorial Review.

WITHOUT MILK

When baking baking-powder biscuits, and no milk is at hand, if an egg is beaten very lightly and added to the necessary amount of water to mix the dough, it will be found a very good substitute. The biscuits will brown quickly, and the egg adds greatly to the taste.—Woman's Home Companion.

The new spring shirts show no stitching down their fronts by the side of the buttons, giving them a very severe look.

ENGLISH TABLE IDEA PREVAILS

Decorations are separated into small sections

THE English idea of decorating a table for a luncheon or a dinner prevails now instead of the American method. The latter was always creating discomfort because it consisted of a high spreading centerpiece which kept all the people on one side of the table from seeing the people on the other, says a New York Times writer.

The English idea is to separate the decoration into small particles, none of them high, and all carrying out one color scheme. This is not only attractive to the eye in an artistic sense, but it is helpful to the eye because one's vision is not always blocked by flowers. And no matter how splendid may be the blossoms that intercept your glances at some one else, they are a nuisance.

Several years ago we adopted the method of placing small crystal or silver vases in a wide circle on the table surrounding a basket of fruit or a mound of flowers. The small vases were filled with small blossoms. One especially lovely decoration was a mingling of fuchsias with pink rosebuds and small

ferns surrounding a centerpiece of loose pink roses with ferns bedded in a large mound surrounded by a silver fender.

Another decoration was of lilies of the valley with purple hyacinths, and a mass of the latter in the middle interspersed with pink roses. Sets of vases both in silver and crystal were offered at the shops for this kind of table decoration, and now the newest offering is a series of cut glass bowls, almost vase-like in shape, the large one in the center and six small ones attached to it by ornamental chains of heavy crystal balls and loops.

The chains are pulled rather taut from the middle bowl and a bed of ferns is laid under them. From the small bowls which hold the small flowers are lighter glass chains which you run out to squat glass candlesticks which are too low even with the candles to annoy the guests by flickering the light in their eyes. The entire outfit of sparkling crystal is really lovely and contributes immensely to the attractiveness of a table.

LONDON NURSEMAID HAS TACT

Affection for her charges generally unselfish



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

London nursemaids having a chat while giving little ones an outing in Kensington Gardens



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

IN KENSINGTON GARDENS One of the many London nursemaids for whom this is a favorite haunt

IN the parks and open spaces of the West End, London, says a special to the Monitor, the nursemaid may be met with in large numbers on a fine morning, at any season of the year, Kensington Gardens being, perhaps, her favorite haunt. Well dressed as a rule, and by no means wanting in personal charms, she exhibits remarkable tact and good humor in the management of her often rather tyrannical and ex-

acting charge; contriving at the same time to maintain a flow of conversation with the other nurses, park-keepers and policemen of her acquaintance. It used to be a popular idea that she favored the "military," but apparently that is no more the case.

The nursemaid has an inquiring way, and when anything unusual is to be seen, she likes to be there. One of those in the pictures would probably have explained that she was "taking baby to see the ships," the occasion being one when there were some torpedo boats lying in the Thames. Anyhow, baby is perfectly happy, slumbering peacefully, and undisturbed by the crowd.

When it is remembered that many of these women devote their whole lives to the care of other people's children, it would be difficult to find better examples of unselfish affection than they commonly afford. The writer gratefully remembers the little square-built woman, whom he then believed to be of immense age and of great wisdom, who controlled his actions and taught him the alphabet some 40 years ago, her unvarying answer to awkward questions being, "When you are old enough you will know"; who was full of curious bits of information and recondite sayings, such as "The wicked flee when none pursue," a cryptic utterance which was apt to inspire awe when there were private reasons for avoiding her company, especially as its purport was but imperfectly understood, and was believed to have some reference to an insect.

"Marie Antoinette" Brisee

The charming soft, full outline of this coiffure

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Beautifully illustrated Booklet upon request.

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"Marie Antoinette"

TRIED RECIPES

TURNIPS EN CROUTE
PEEL the turnips and cook half an hour in very little water. Then take them from the fire and cut into slices. Butter a baking-dish and put in the turnips, covered with milk, add a little butter, and sprinkle with bread-crumbs and a pinch of salt. Cook until well done in the oven.

POTAGE RUSTIQUE
Cut up fine a cabbage, three carrots, three onions and some celery; put them in a pan with butter and brown them. Then pour on some bouillon and cook an hour. Add water and cook again half an hour, and quarter of an hour before taking from the fire add two heads of lettuce, sliced, and a little sorrel. Serve with slices of bread.

DOUGHNUTS THAT KEEP
The difficulty with ordinary doughnuts is that they grow dry and stale very quickly. The following receipt tells how to make doughnuts which are moist enough to keep for some little time. Boil and mash very fine five medium-sized potatoes, add 1½ cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, one scant cupful of milk, three teaspoonfuls of melted butter, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch each of salt and of nutmeg. Mix thoroughly, and fry in hot lard after having rolled and cut the dough as for ordinary doughnuts.

APPLE CORNMEAL PUDDING
Put one quart of yesterday's sweet milk in a kettle, and set it over the fire. When it boils, add one quart of pared, cored and finely sliced sweet apples, measured after being sliced; then add in turn four teaspoonfuls of chopped suet, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of good maple syrup or melted maple sugar and a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, mixing all together in the kettle on the stove. Boil a little and put the pudding in a buttered earthen dish large enough to allow it to swell without running over. Cover and bake four hours. Serve hot with butter sauce.

JAPANESE EGGS
Boil six eggs hard. After removing the shells, cut the eggs in halves, lengthwise; take out the yolks and mash them. Add one teaspoonful of melted butter, three sardines rubbed to a paste, a wash of red pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly, form the mixture into balls, and fill the space in each half-egg with it. Have ready one cupful of carefully boiled rice, make a mound of it in the middle of the platter, press the eggs down into the rice, and stand the platter over hot water while you rub together two rounding teaspoonfuls of butter and two of flour. To the butter and flour add half a pint of stock and half a pint of milk. Put this sauce over the fire and stir it until it boils; add one level teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper. Strain this sauce over the eggs and rice, dust with chopped parsley, and serve very hot.—Youths Companion.

LUNCHEON COCOA
Put one half teaspoonful Bendorp's cocoa into a cup, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix both well, pour one half cup of boiling water; while stirring it add one half cup hot milk, and the cocoa is ready. The cocoa is much improved by boiling one minute.

EGG SERVICE

The newest convenience for the dining room and the light housekeeper is a small nickel egg-boiler which stands on slender legs over an alcohol lamp, says the Fall River Herald. The egg-boiler is itself in the shape of a large egg and the rounded surface throws back the light very attractively. The top of the egg is a cover which opens on invisible hinges and fits so well against the lower part that no break in the polished surface is evident. Around the boiler stand four nickel egg-cups each with an inner, removable cup of white porcelain. The whole set stands on a circular nickel tray with a rim and handles of ebony.

DATE WHIP

Stone a quarter pound of dates, chop fine and cook to a paste in five tablespoonfuls of hot water. Press through a sieve. Beat the whites of five eggs until foamy, add a quarter teaspoon cream of tartar and beat all until dry, then beat in the date pulp and half a cup of sugar very gradually. Bake in a buttered baking dish about 25 minutes, slow fire. Serve with whipped cream or with boiled custard made of a pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs and a third cup of sugar.—Hawaiian Star.

James McCreery & Co.

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LINEN DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Irish Damask Table Cloths,—exclusive designs and exceptional values.

Cloths . . . 2.00, 2.75, 3.00 and 3.50 each

Napkins to match, 2.25 and 8.00 per doz.

Bleached Table Damask, 70 inches wide. 1.00 per yard

Scalloped Huckaback Towels 3.50 per dozen
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Blankets and Comfortables, at reduced prices.

California Wool Blankets. Full size. 3.75 and 4.50 per pair

Comfortables,—novelty Swiss tops with plain borders. 2.65 each

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Domestic Rugs, in discontinued patterns, at unusually low prices.

French and Bundhar Wilton Rugs.

11 ft. 8 in. x 15 ft. French 70.00

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Carpets at greatly reduced prices.

Smith's Extra Wilton Velvet 1.00 per yd.

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CLUB SALAD

This is a novel and appetizing dish which is easily prepared. For each individual salad required, saute three pounds of bread in hot butter until crisp and brown. Put two of these together with a filling of minced chicken; spread the top with finely chopped celery and walnut meats, and lay on the third round of bread. Garnish this with slices of radish, place the whole on a bed of lettuce leaves, and serve with mayonnaise.—Harpers Bazar.

DUTCH POTATOES

A tasty way to serve potatoes is to peel some of good size and with an apple corer cut a hole through the center. Have ready an equal number of frankfurter sausages and draw one through each tunnel in the potatoes. Place in a dripping pan and lay a strip of bacon over each potato. Pepper lightly and bake until the potatoes are done. Baste often with the bacon drippings, to which may be added a little hot water.—New ark News.

The Emerson PIANO

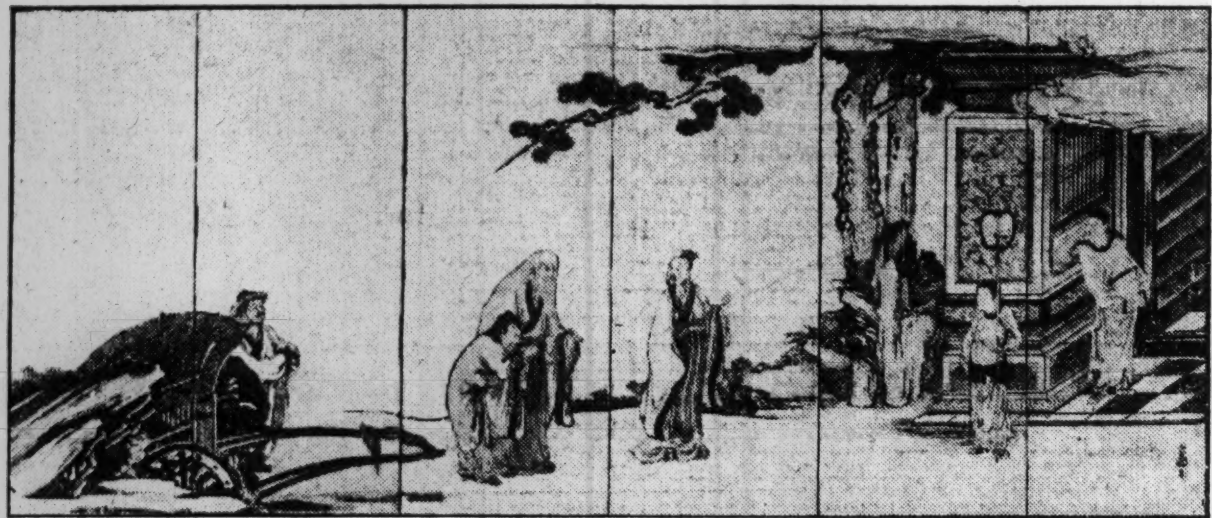
The Emerson is the criterion piano. No other piano at its price approaches it in quality of material, in principles of construction and in refinement of casings and in workmanship.

This is readily noticed in the elastic touch, in the quick responsiveness to individual requirements and in the tone that proves the quality and correctness of the Emerson scale.

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560 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

JAPANESE SCREENS SEEN AT MUSEUM

Boston Art Lovers Are Shown Examples by Yeitoku, Sanraku and Sansetsu, Representative of the Work of the Kano School



The Chinese philosopher Laotze being guided to his home by Kwanin—Screen by Yeitoku on exhibit at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

THE special exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts of Japanese screens by three of the great artists of the Kano school, Yeitoku, Sanraku and Sansetsu, gives some idea of the wide scope of the recently given collections of Dr. C. G. Weld and Dr. W. S. Bigelow. No museum outside of Japan could draw from its own collections the material for such an exhibition by these three artists.

The museum has 870 examples from this school, and in an effort to show as compactly as possible the variety and excellence of the art produced by the Kano painters the work of these three nearly related men has been chosen. A leaflet catalogue of this exhibition with nine half-tone illustrations and a brief account of the Kano Academy has been published.

The Kano school originated in Ashikaga times (1337-1582) and has continued to the present era. The painting of the day was rendered in black and white, in contrast to the strong colors and lavish use of gold of the previous Buddhist painting and of the Tosa masters.

The Kano Academy established certain types of brush work—certain standards of painting—which were carried through the whole Kano school and in the black and white screens of this exhibition we see fine examples of this style in the screens by Yeitoku with the tiger and the dragon; "King Bokuro receiving Peaches from Queen Siewoh," and "The Chinese Philosopher Laotzu Guided to His Home by Kwanin." Other examples are the screen with the "Falcon" by Sanraku and the screen "A Chinese Winter Landscape" by Sansetsu.

The tiger screen will repay the most careful study with the soft painting of the pine branches, the strength of line in the tree trunks and the variety of tone ranging from pure black to silvery gray. The tiger is not intended to be the literal representation of a tiger, but the idea of a tiger, indicating his strength and restraint, ferocity and treachery.

The falcons show the most careful observation of bird life and of characteristic attitudes in flight or at rest. Each panel is a picture in itself, but the whole is composed with perfect balance and harmony.

The winter landscape by Sansetsu is regarded by some as the finest screen in the room. It shows wonderful delicacy of line, great beauty of composition, and the slight touches of color add to its interest.

The gold screens show another type of Kano work, which seems almost the antithesis of the black and white work. This style developed in the desire for splendid decoration in the palaces at Osaka and Momoyama built by Hideyoshi and copied by all his followers.

One shows the Chinese Emperor Kiso in his garden directing the planting of trees of which he was a great collector. Another by Sanraku is of the Chinese Emperor Genso on the balcony of his palace with his Queen, beating a drum and singing in order to have the flowers bloom before their time. The same Emperor is seen on a two-fold gold screen surrounded by the ladies of his court under a blossoming cherry tree.

A pair of screens by Kano Yeitoku show the Emperor Taisho receiving tribute. This Momoyama style lasted only a few years, and then reverted to the more sober style again.

SITE SELECTED FOR POSTOFFICE

WOODBURY, N. J.—Congressman Browning has notified the Board of Trade that a telegram from Washington advises him that the Green-Best properties on South Broad street have been selected as a site for the new federal building in this city at the price of \$15,000.

For a year there has been a contention over the selection of a site. Now, with the \$75,000 appropriated for the building, Woodbury has begun to see prospects of realizing its dream of years.

The new building will adjoin the handsome new high school, which is rapidly being completed, and the Woodbury Trust Company, whose property is on the south, will erect another modern building.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR APPOINTED
NORTH PORTAL, Sask.—A. C. Paterson, who has been collector of customs at North Portal for the past 18 years, has been appointed inspector of customs ports for the province of Alberta, with headquarters at Calgary, and will take up his new position on Feb. 1.

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. French engraved portraits; exhibition of Japanese screens.

St. Botolph Club, 2 Newbury street—Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Admission by ticket. Exhibition of pictures by Boston artists. Boston Art Club—Open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days. Admission by ticket. Exhibition of modern American pictures.

Exhibitions at the following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free:
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Portraits by Orlando Rouland, landscapes by G. Albert Thompson.
Brooks-Reed Gallery, 19 Arlington street—Exhibition by four painters.
Vase's Gallery, 220 Boylston street—Landscapes by W. C. Fittler.
Conley Conley, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by Willard L. Metcalf, landscapes by Melbourne Hardwick.
Two South Centre Club, 4 Joy street—Pictures by Harold Dunbar.
Curry-Rohane Shop, 20 Copley hall—Exhibition of sketches.
Stuart Club, 102 Fenway—Painting by Elizabeth W. Roberts.

CINCINNATI MAN TO HOLD JOB
WASHINGTON—It was announced at the White House that Sherman McPherson would be reappointed United States district attorney at Cincinnati.

FRIESEKE PICTURES ARE UNUSUAL

Special Exhibition of Works by Painter of Sunlight Affords New York Opportunity to Study Brilliant Color Schemes

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

THE name of Frederick C. Frieseke is one that has not been unknown abroad during the past five years, and frequenters of continental exhibitions have had opportunity for some time to become acquainted with his work. It remained for the present season, however, to give to New York a chance to see him in a special exhibition, and the groups of 17 canvases which he is now exhibiting will win for him many friends on this side of the water.

Mr. Frieseke is a painter of sunlight, particularly the wonderfully bright sunlight of the French country where he has spent many years. His own very beautiful garden at Giverny has furnished the setting for almost all the pictures that he is showing here. "The Judas Tree," "Roses and Pansies," "Among the Hollyhocks," "Breakfast in the Garden" and similar titles, give evidence of the direction in which he works.

To the visitor fresh from a busy New York street in winter, the warmth and brightness of his pictures must, on first sight, occasion something of a shock. They are the antithesis of the thing to which New York, even in a picture way, has become accustomed. But a few minutes among them give their reward and when one becomes imbued with their spirit, he cannot but revel in the freshness of outlook and mastery of effect that Mr. Frieseke presents. Monet and the rest of the "French impressionists" have perhaps given us something of this kind before, but Frieseke brings with him so much of enthusiasm, so wonderful a sense of design, of form and of color that those who know and observe the brilliant effects of yellow, red, green and blue in intense sunlight, must be carried away with his interpretations.

Not all of the canvases are in the same mood, however. "In the Doorway" is a charming interior with a glimpse of his garden as a background; "The Yellow Room" is a successful rendering of chintz-covered furniture, in which a

restful and beautifully drawn figure makes a harmonious note; "Dressing up," a symphony in yellow, is a delightful little girl masquerading in borrowed finery; and "Youth," exhibited in the recent Chicago art institute collection, depicts a couple of ingenious young girls at a dining table, and is painted in his very best style.

Mr. Frieseke's brush work is sure and effective; it is never too much in evidence. His knowledge of drawing is unusually well founded and his color, if vivid, is never out of place. It is his sense of design, however, that must strike us most forcibly, and therein lies his inherent strength. His reputation must quickly be established here as it is already established abroad, if he keeps up the high mark he now sets. The exhibition will remain open through Tuesday of next week and will be repeated later in the season in Boston, Worcester and other cities.

The art committee of the City Club on West Forty-fourth street has arranged a small but interesting collection of paintings that is open both to club members and the general public. Gardner Symonds has a very beautiful river in winter, which winds for miles down through the hills to a well-painted and interesting foreground. Fred Crane, chairman of the committee, has a finely modeled hillside, painted up in the Berkshires where he makes his summer home. A newcomer, Whititt, has another mountain view that is perhaps lacking in proper treatment of the planes, but which shows promise, nevertheless. Emil Carlsen shows a small but characteristic woods interior, and another of the same type of subject by Hobart Nichols, that hangs close by, affords good opportunity to compare the viewpoints of the two men. Frank Bicknell shows a marine. Duffner one of his nymph subjects, and several others of the younger men are represented by more or less commendable works. The exhibition has been arranged with a view to harmonious hanging and its effect might give a needed boom to some larger shows.

Boston is soon to have opportunity to see a very delightful collection of 23 canvases by Gardner Symonds that is now on view in the gallery of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. He is shown in several moods; even as a painter of the sea, with which we are not accustomed to associate him. He is perhaps at his best in some of his well known writers' themes, but that he is now working in other directions is in itself of sufficient interest to warrant careful attention.

The Salmagundi Club has just announced its annual exhibition and auction sale, which takes place in the club rooms, 14 West Twelfth street, on the evenings of Feb. 15, 16 and 17. The pictures, as usual, are all to be small, and, as the members usually contribute of their best to raise funds for the club, good opportunity will be afforded collectors to add to their groups. The exhibition will be held from Saturday, Feb. 10, to Friday, Feb. 16, inclusive, from 2 to 6 and from 8 to 10:30 p. m.

The Century Association has issued cards for an exhibition of paintings by George H. Clements and Jules Tureas, which will be shown in the gallery of the association, 7 West Forty-third street, from today until Feb. 1. Cards of admission may easily be obtained from any member of the association.

READY TO REMOVE MOUNTAIN TOP
POTTSVILLE, Pa.—While out-of-door development of mining property is at a standstill all through the anthracite coal region, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company is installing a 24-ton steam shovel and two modern locomotives with which it will remove the top of the Broad mountain above Silver creek, at the head of the Schuylkill valley.

On the mountain top in that locality there are outcroppings of rich coal measures and the daylight mining will be much more profitable and less expensive than the underground delving.

The placing of this ponderous machinery upon the mountain's top is a titanic job, which is being pushed slowly. The public highway is completely blocked along the old Mahanoy stage route, between Silver creek and Kaska, for there is only 100 feet of progress made each day.

SCENE ON NEWTON LOWER FALLS IS WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE IN PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST



"A River Vista," by Miss Alice L. Clark, which was pronounced best in landscape class of Newton Civic Federation

A scene on Newton lower falls won the first prize in the landscape class of the Newton Civic Federation photographic contest, the picture being entitled "A

River Vista," and photographed by Mrs. Alice L. Clark.

There were three prizes for this class of work, the second being won by H. O. Rider for a landscape scene of the

Charles River at Amherst, while the third was awarded to F. W. Sprague for "The Mill at Upper Falls." The judges in the competition were Charles Copeland and William H. Downes.

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS

Announce the Opening of their

Annual Mark-Down Sale

OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

For Men, Women and Children

MONDAY, JANUARY 29th

We offer at reduced prices our Regular Stock of Winter Footwear. These goods are unobtainable elsewhere, nor can one dissociate our distinctive hall-mark of Quality from every purchase.

47 TEMPLE PLACE

FOR THIS SALE THE REDUCED PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY

15 WEST STREET

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BENDSOP'S COCOA

Just use $\frac{1}{2}$ the quantity you would of other makes, then you will prove

BENDSOP'S

Is the COCOA of ECONOMY. Its QUALITY and FLAVOR are never questioned.

Buy the COCOA With YELLOW WRAPPER.

BORAH CHILD LABOR BILL URGED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Resolutions urging Congress to enact Senator Borah's bill creating a children's bureau in connection with the department of commerce and labor were adopted unanimously Friday at the child labor conference here, and Dr. Samuel M. C. Lindsay left at once for Washington to present the memorial.

Dr. A. J. McKelvey turned back after starting for Louisville, in order to work for its passage. Richmond Pearson Hobson also cancelled his engagement to speak here Sunday and announced his purpose of joining the lobby for the bill.

PROGRAM AT CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE

The Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkley of Beverly will address the members of the Civic Service house tomorrow night on "The Spirit of Democracy in Emerson." A violin and piano concert will precede the lecture and the whole program will be open to the public.

HINDUS WILL BE EDUCATED HERE

BERKELEY, Cal.—The first Hindu scholarships in an American college have been provided at the University of California by Sirdar Jawala D Singh, a wealthy Hindu farmer of Moreland, this state.

Har Dayal, an Oxford graduate, now residing in San Francisco, has devised a plan which has a patriotic motive. Students, both men and women, will be brought here from India on condition that they return to their native country on graduation. No religious or racial limitations will be placed on the scholarships.

PLAN KANSAS CITY HIPPODROME

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans for a summer hippodrome on the Gordon & Koppel field at Forty-seventh street and the Paseo have been formed by a party of Pittsburgh amusement men. The seating capacity will be for 12,000 people.

Read the Royal Guarantee

New Model

ROYAL

STANDARD

With Two-Color Ribbon Tabulator Back-Spacer

Hinged Paper Fingers Tilting Paper Table

All the final touches of typewriter improvement are found at their best in the new Model 5 Royal, including several features found on no other machine.

Not the least of the many Royal features are its SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY. We have yet to learn of a Royal that has worn out in reasonable service.

The Royal is the machine of ECONOMY—not in the first cost alone, but also in the money it saves through years of perfect operation and practically *repairsless* service. Read the Royal Guarantee; that's the basis upon which we want you to consider the Royal.

Get "The Royal Book"—also Free Demonstration.

We want to show Royal features and Royal superiority in your own office—and its unique fitness for any typewriter requirements—however exacting.

\$75 same as for Model 1 with Tabulator. No extras.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY

268 Devonshire Street, BOSTON

Telephone—Fort Hill 2240

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WILLING

In the coming presidential race
The "dark horse," so they say,
When asked to take the leading place
Will not respond "Neigh, neigh."

THE times change and we are changed with them. In nothing else does this appear more true than in a study of agriculture and a careful consideration of the methods formerly employed in carrying it on as contrasted with those now in use. When the poet Gray, in his famous "Elegy," wrote "the plowman homeward plods his weary way," no doubt he set forth the fact as it was then presented to him. Perhaps his prophetic eye, which the poet is presumed to possess, was not able to look away into the future to the time when the plowman would no longer plod his weary way, but would ride on a sulky-like vehicle, to which not only one, but several plows are attached, the whole drawn by a superabundance of horsepower, or perhaps by a steam or a gasoline motor.

A good piece of illuminating humor was that which appeared in the press a while ago. It concerned a well-to-do business man residing in an eastern city, although in his early years he had been a hard-working farmer boy in the West. This man felt that his son, who had been born and reared in the eastern city amid the conveniences and luxuries of his surroundings, needed some of the fiber-making experiences which the father himself had known in his boyhood years on the farm. The father's thoughts reverted to the time when he as a boy was in the habit of rising early in the winter mornings, dressing himself by the dim light of a candle in a room quite without any degree of artificial heat. Then he went down stairs to the kitchen, where, with the kindling and the wood which he had previously chopped and split at an outlay of considerable muscle and "elbow grease," he built the fire on which was to be cooked the morning meal. Then he would go to the barn to do the chores. There

was water to be pumped for the stock, the horses to be attended to, the cows milked, and many more things to be done. Later, perhaps, old "Dobbin" would be harnessed up and hitched to the cart and a trip would be made to the village for the purpose of getting the mail, including the weekly paper, and to learn what was going on in the neighborhood.

So this father sent his son out into the West to visit with the boy's uncle, who was still farming it out there. The father was eager to read his son's first letter home to see how he was standing the rough experiences and hard knocks of his new surroundings. When the boy stated that he was having a fine time at his uncle's house, which was steam-heated, supplied throughout with hot and cold water, electric lights, telephones, etc., etc.; that his uncle's automobiles were as good and up-to-date as any at home; that the rural delivery postman left the metropolitan newspaper at the door every day; and more of the same kind, the father awoke to the fact that in many sections of the West farming is not at all what it used to be before the inventor took away its drudgery and brought the modern conveniences in its place.

HE MEANT "HOW MUCH?"

"Fare, please," said the Boston conductor;
Said the passenger, "What is t. fare?"

As the stranger he eyed, the conductor replied,

"It is the trifling amount which, in the form of tariff or tax is levied by the corporation owning and controlling the charter and franchise of this street car line on each passenger who avails himself or herself of the opportunity afforded him or her by the company to secure more rapid transit and agreeable transportation than is afforded by pedal locomotion in getting one anywhere."

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Flat, hollow, circles of gold, plain or jeweled, are the newest thing in brooches. They are particularly neat and dainty—"Boston style." That is what the jewelers call it. It is a name that has been applied to plain but thoroughly good things as typical of Boston, who cares more for the genuine worth of an object than for that which is ornate. When the salesmen take their goods over the country, "That is Boston style," a merchant will say of some article, be it jewel or dress, that has the stamp of genuineness and durability, simplicity and dignity upon it, so "Boston style" it has come to be for all that bears these virtues.

These pins possess them all. They are so beautiful they are hard to pass by without purchasing, and so unostentatious they can never be regarded other than as sensible and necessary attributes to the costume. Those shown by Smith, Patterson & Co. of Summer street are about an inch in diameter, the little flat band left plain or slightly chased and sometimes jeweled. Four sapphires sunk in the gold and dividing it into equal sections make a rich pin and a row of tiny pearls through the center of the band is equally beautiful. In some of the pins the designs are carried out in delicate shades of enamel.

Another new thing is the lingerie clasps for holding together the lace bands of corset cover and undervest that go over the shoulder. They are much like baby pins, but are without pins, the fastening being effected by pressure. They, also, are flat and are made of plain gold or studded with jewels in flat settings.

Smith, Patterson & Co. are sending out among their customers some calendars in the same beautiful good taste that characterizes all of the establishment. Some are for the wall and others to be carried in the pocketbook.

For nothing is money spent more ungrudgingly than it is for books. He who buys a book buys it joyously and never ceases to find pleasure in fingering its printed pages, browsing over their contents and admiring the products of the book maker's arts. When a book of value can be gotten somewhat below the normal price it is regarded as a "find" and treasured all the more dearly. At the Archway book store, conducted by the DeWolfe & Fiske Co. at 20 Franklin street, many fine books, both old and new are to be found and not infrequently can be picked up under price. At present the store is conducting a sale for which prices have been reduced on practically everything.

All standard literature is carried, and in addition many rare books of old editions. Some of even the more modern books are not quite new, but in excellent condition. They are sold considerably less than the prices for new editions so the purchaser can get more for his outlay than if he bought the strictly new.

Chandler & Co.

Announce beginning Monday

their

25th Annual

MARK-DOWN SALE

Hundreds of interesting values will be offered.

See Advertisement Page Four first section of this paper.

ous gas attachments, portable and otherwise, that in a moment will heat any room, bathroom, dressing room, dining room, and thus permit the day to be started right. Those who have had them during the last few weeks have found them of the greatest practical use. Permanent attachments such as gas steam radiators, are ready for use in the spring, summer and fall, as well as in the winter, and portable stoves can be carried from one room to another as it is needed there, or set in a closet out of the way when not in use. All kinds of gas heating apparatus, some of it very inexpensive, is carried by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company on West street.

Though the advantages and disadvantages of living in a large city may be discussed by a thousand people without once arriving at a conclusion that is satisfactory to all, no one will question that its shopping facilities are most desirable. Business men make frequent trips to them, and the city firms through their special salesmen find their way to business men in remote sections, but she who merely shops, must be content to make her purchases at whatever offers near at hand. Even a big city does not always offer some of the things that are to be found in a metropolis and the woman who is far away often wishes she knew some one in a given center whom she might entrust with her purchases. Such a one is to be found in Boston, and is seemingly well qualified for the work. She is Mrs. Jeannette R. Nichols of 22 Mt. Vernon street. She is thoroughly familiar with the shops of Boston and will execute commissions at a price that will make the goods cost exactly the same to the one for whom they are intended as though that person bought them herself, direct. This is made possible through commissions, and is a great advantage to the would-be shopper. Mrs. Nichols will give careful attention to all orders, no matter how large or how small, for interior decorations, rugs, hangings, antiques, furniture, kitchen furnishings, oriental goods, linen, wearing apparel, hair goods, toilet articles, fancy needlework, dinner favors and cards, and everything else that can be thought of. Strangers coming to the city and wishing some one to conduct them to the reliable business establishments she will meet and accompany.

Some fine specimens of engraved and printed business announcements are being gotten out by the Samuel Ward Company of 57-63 Franklin st., Boston. They are particularly adapted to this time of year when business houses are making changes and additions in their lines which are of great interest to their patrons. The announcements are neat and attractive and are used for advertising all kinds of business.

Among this advertising is to be found ideas for the personal cards of business men. Business houses are recognizing the necessity of having a card that will command attention and aid in securing a desired interview.

With the Colfield Power Washer nine tenths of the disagreeable features of wash day are eliminated. It provides one of the easiest, quickest and most satisfactory methods known for doing the family wash. The tub is filled with hot, soapy water, the clothes are put in, the hose attached, the faucet turned, and in a few moments the clothes are guaranteed to be cleaner and whiter than they could be made by hand. The mechanism is such the clothes are not torn and the daintiest things can be cleaned in a Colfield. It is better for them than the old-fashioned board as they are not rubbed to pieces. Heavy articles can be entrusted to it with equal success. The biggest and heaviest washing can be done in this machine. It is substantially made, insured to last for three years. It has no springs and no gears, so there is nothing to get out of order, and it has a noiseless motor. A plunger of solid brass takes the place of springs. It has a faucet for draining the tub so that no heavy lifting is required and a cap on the dolly wheel for protecting clothes from the driving shaft. The washer is made by the Colfield Motor Wash Company of Dayton, O. A. B. Bubb of 30 Hollis st., Boston, has the New England agency. The store is open evenings and exhibitions of the machine are given at any time.

Persons attending the Symphony and others whose pleasure or business calls them to the vicinity of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues will find the new St. James cafe a great convenience. It was opened today in the reconstructed Chickering hall building which will be known in future as the St. James theater building. It is the purpose to make the cafe a thoroughly good one, to supply the requirements of that class of patrons who believe in living well but simply. The food will be served in both French and American ways.

DR. WOOD PLANS TRIP TO GERMANY

BALTIMORE—Dr. Henry Wood, professor of German at the Johns Hopkins University, will sail for Germany Feb. 7 for a stay of several months, not returning until the opening of the university next fall. His object is to arrange for the publication of his "Faust Studies," upon which he has been working for several years.

Dr. Wood will join his wife and children at Potsdam, Germany, where they have been staying for the past several months. There the distinguished scholar expects to continue and complete some investigations necessary for the publication of his volume. His "Faust Studies" will be published both in German and in English and will contain exhaustive notes upon the chief work of the great German poet.

WE GIVE 25c STAMPS

4 Minutes by Tunnel to North Station

Nearest Big Store to the South Station

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in All New England.

Music 12 to 2

A Special Announcement

The Entire Stock
Schreiber & Co. 11 West 34th Street, N. Y.
Opp. The Waldorf-AstoriaBought Through Chas. Shongood,
United States Auctioneer,
at Less Than

50c On The Dollar

Embracing the Finest

Furs, Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses,
Petticoats and Millinery

Sale Starts Monday

The Purchase Was Made Friday and the Merchandise
Will Not Reach Here Until Saturday Night—Which
Is Too Late To Mention Items Here

HENRY SIEGEL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ARMENIAN PLAYERS TONIGHT SHOW
THE TRIUMPH OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

"Badr Hamar" Is to Be
Presented in Jordan Hall
by Association of Young
Women

INTEREST IN EVENT

AN ARMENIAN play entitled "Badr Hamar" (For Honor) will be presented tonight in Jordan hall by the Armenian Girls Progressive Association, which is the only organization of its kind in America. The members of the association will be assisted by young men from the Boston Armenian Dramatic Club and by Mrs. Zabel A. Panossian of West Somerville, who is to sing



Members of cast for Armenian play, "Badr Hamar," which
will be presented tonight in Jordan hall

cans. The members of the cast are as follows: Ardavast Konyoumian, Miss Anna Antoonian, Hagop Garakian, Aram Hagopianian, Miss Mary Karpielian, Miss Arshalouys Kurkjian, Garabed Berharian, Hagop Togayan, Karekin Tutunjian, Miss Aroosyag Saragian and Mgerdich Mikaelian.

MODESTO BUILDS
FOR MUSIC FETE

MODESTO, Cal.—A big auditorium with a seating capacity of about 1500 is being constructed in Modesto for the annual May music festival of the Stanislaus Choral Society. The auditorium will cost \$15,000, and will be used for conventions, public meetings, exhibitions, etc.

The choral society is already rehearsing for the 1912 festival. The chorus will be increased from 300 to 500 members.

(Photo by Aram)
MRS. ZABEL A. PANOSSIAN

songs in Armenian, Italian and English. The association was organized three years ago for the purpose of assisting the young women in Armenia by sending to that country competent teachers for the girls' schools. It costs \$150 to educate one teacher, and this year the association hopes to raise \$300 for that purpose. It is to this object that the proceeds from "Badr Hamar" are to be devoted.

The play was written by Shirvanzadeh, sometimes called the Armenian Shakespeare. It illustrates the triumph of righteousness over every other consideration, even filial affection. On the program a synopsis will be given in English for the benefit of those in the audience who do not understand the Armenian language. Rehearsals have been going on for almost two months, and the play promises to be an event of special interest, not only to Armenians, but to Americans.

COAL

James P. Stewart & Co.

65 MEDFORD ST., CHARLESTOWN

Best Quality for Steam and Family Use

Prompt Delivery and Clean Coal
Boston Office, 26 Exchange Place
Telephone Charlestown 5CUBANS MOVE TO
BLOCK U. S. PLAN
FOR A NAVAL BASE

NEW YORK—A cable despatch to the Times says that piqued by the menace of American intervention on account of the veterans' agitation, and at variance over other Cuban domestic affairs, senators and deputies propose a joint resolution to adjourn on Monday until April 1 without approving the general budget, which President Gomez submitted early in November.

The budget contains extra diplomatic credits to enable the government to expropriate an additional tract which the Americans require to enlarge the Guantanamo naval base. Yet, despite the repeated admonitions of President Gomez and Speaker Ferrera, the deputies have voted pensions and so-called road bills aggregating \$5,000,000, calculated to take precedence of the administrative expenditures.

NEW METAL FOR AIRSHIPS
The new metal known as Liege metal is said to be 40 per cent lighter than aluminum, which makes it particularly useful for airships.

GRIDLEY'S
Busy Men's Lunch

A SPECIAL FEATURE AT OUR NEW RESTAURANTS

47-49 SUMMER STREET - - BOSTON

is the recent opening of a BASEMENT DEPT. where BUSY MEN can be SERVED QUICKLY with the same HIGH QUALITY OF FOOD ALWAYS found at the

GRIDLEY RESTAURANTS

241-243 WASHINGTON ST. 11 COURT SQ., 7 WILLIAMS CT., BOSTON

47-49 SUMMER ST., BOSTON 605 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE

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MOTOR BOAT SHOW BOSTON



The Ninth National Boston

Motor Boat and Engine Show

Auspices New England Engine and Boat Association

Mechanics Building, January 27th to February 3d

GREAT COLLECTION OF

Motor Boats, Engines and Accessories

MANY NOVELTIES

"THE SEA BIRD"
Across Atlantic Yawl

"THE JUNE BUG"
14 ft. 83 Mile Hydroplane

"THE NIAGARA"
Down the Rapids Boat

BURGESS-CURTIS HYDROPLANE
Latest in Aviation

SPECIAL WED. AFT. and EVE. Free Illustrated Lecture by Capt. Thomas Fleming Day of "The Sea Bird."

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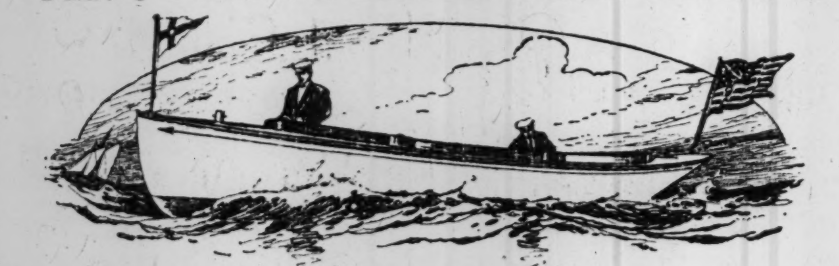
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SEE BOTH ATLANTIC
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JAN. 29 TO FEB. 3
MOTOR BOAT SHOW



SEAGOING "GURNET" DORIES
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HOW TO CONSTRUCT SMALL, SIMPLE BUT FAST HYDROPLANE

There is a steadily increasing demand for a small, practical hydroplane, simple in construction, yet capable of considerable speed with small power says H. D. Bacon has written an article in this magazine describing how a boat of this kind may be built. He takes the monoplane type. Briefly his plan is as follows:

Use is made of the hydroplane principles by combining the hollow V-bow with the concave stern section. Two arrangements are described, one open with a seating capacity for six or eight persons; the other a regular auto runabout arrangement. The monoplane is 20 feet in length.

There are six sets of frames, which should be got out about 1/2 of an inch thick and 1 1/2 inches deep, swelled out in the way of the bilge, so as to provide good fastening. The next step is to get out the stem and the stern board. Oak, cypress, mahogany or some such wood should be used, sufficient material being left at the top for the round of the backboard.

The keel comes next, and should be of oak 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches tapered at the after end to the thickness of the planking. The apron should be of oak 3/4 by 4 inches. The beveling of this should be done when the frame is erected. The base is about 17 1/2 inches long. Then come the stringers, all 1/2 by 1 inch yellow pine, spruce or oak.

With these parts in hand the work of setting up the boat is begun. Care should be taken to make sure that a level place or plank is used for this purpose.

It might be well before putting the stringers in to fit in the bilge keelson. These should be of oak, 2 inches by 3/4 inch. Beveling may be done when in place.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW TO BE BEGUN IN NAUTICAL STYLE

Sounds of fog horns, ships' bells and marine whistles, preceded by "eight bells," will usher in the ninth national motor boat and engine show at Mechanics building at 8 o'clock tonight.

Visitors to Mechanics building, as they enter the hall, will find themselves in a brilliantly lighted room filled with craft of every description. An aquatic touch

wide in the widest part of the boat, and should taper down to nothing at the bow and the stern. The fastenings of these should be very carefully made, with bolts about 1/4 inch diameter, riveted up on the inside, with heads counterbored into the bilge keel and afterwards plugged.

Planking of the boat should start at the garboard, as this is the hardest to get out. Taking one of the planking boards, which should be 3-16 to 7-16 of an inch and tack it along the frames as close to the keel as it will come. Hold one end of a pair of dividers against the keel and run a line along this board parallel to the keel. Then trim the board to this mark, and it will very nearly fit against the keel. Continue the trimming until it fits exactly. With the garboard well fitted, it is an easy matter to get the other edge of the plank merely by drawing a pencil along the edge of the stringer on the upper side of the plank, and then either adding or subtracting one half of the width of the stringer, and a little open—about 1-16 of an inch—on the stringer the mark was made on. The succeeding planks can be got over merely by laying them on the frames along the top of the stringer and then marking along the edge of the stringer on the plank.

The boat is practically complete when the planking is in place, the only other things of importance being the gunwale, clamp and the seat rider. It is an easy matter to fit these and they should be well fastened in place with screws or rivets. The flooring should be run on top of the floor beams. The center board should be left loose, so that the bilge can be easily cleaned or painted. Large waterways should be cut at the center-line along the top of the cleats.

No mention is made of the engine foundation, because it varies with the type of engine installed. It may be well, however, to give an idea of the way in which this should be put in, the method being subject to modifications to suit special conditions.

Usually two cross floors, set about half way between the regular floors are required. The forward one of these probably should be nine inches deep and the after one six inches. On top of these and notched into them, fore and aft engine bearers, one and three fourth by four inches should be run.

to the scene will be given by the decorations, while the displays on every hand will bring back the joys of boat motoring to those who live aloft during the summer.

This year's exhibition will be the biggest boat show ever held in this or any other country, and this does not mean a combination exhibition of motor-driven craft with a predominance of engines. It means that the display of boats will exceed anything heretofore shown, while the character of exhibits will arouse at once interest and enthusiasm in motor boating.

The moderate price craft will be in the majority, although there will be speed launches, finished in costly woods, mahogany and teakwood being employed, while the workmanship will be on a par with that used in the construction and finish of the most beautiful furniture or pianos.

These craft, in which are installed high-power engines of wonderful workmanship, cost thousands of dollars and are only within the reach of the wealthy. A striking contrast, however, to these magnificent marine autos, there will be natty little runabouts, small cabin cruisers, stanch and sea-going launches and moderate price launches of every description. The motor canoe, with its tiny engine, will have a place among the exhibits. Then there will be handsome and comfortable cabin cruisers for the man who wants to take a trip along shore for a cruise with his family during the summer. The display of engines will be most varied.

W. H. CHASE HEADS ROAD COMMITTEE

An important meeting of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts State Auto Association was held at the Boston Art Club this week. There were present L. R. Spear, president; J. P. Coghlin, vice-president; W. H. Chase, Leominster; A. E. Lerche, W. H. Reed, Taunton; George W. McNear, Boston, and J. Fortescue, secretary.

A long discussion was held upon the various automobile bills that are to be brought before the present Legislature and action was decided upon all those bills. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and all bills that are in favor of fair and just legislation were favored, while those that were not will be opposed at the hearing of the roads and bridges committee.

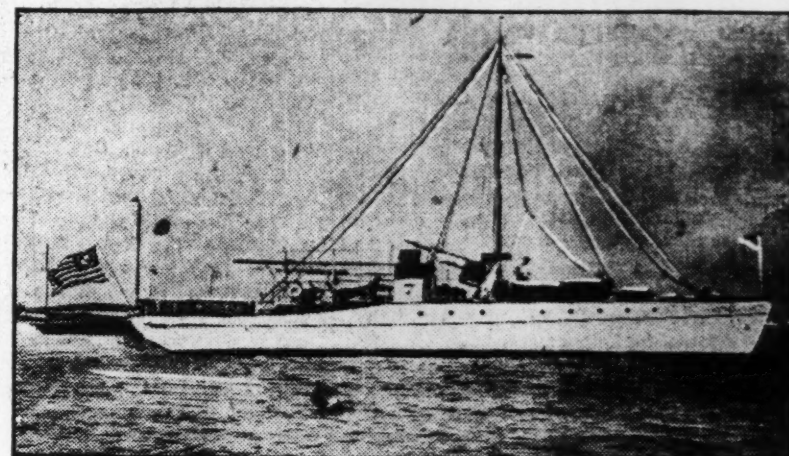
W. H. Chase was appointed by the president chairman of the good roads committee and George W. McNear chairman of the legislative committee.

FORTY YEARS IN SAME QUARTERS
One of the most interesting yachting supply stores in this city is that of Bliss Brothers, 170 Commercial street. This company has been among the leaders in their line for the past 40 years, having been at their present location continuously ever since 1872.

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Writing Paper and Envs.
Sold everywhere.
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GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN MOTOR CRAFT DURING 1911

Review Shows Designers Deserve Congratulation—Halifax Contest—Canary Islands Race Is Probable—Americans to Compete in Mediterranean



CRUISING POWER BOAT CAROLINA OWNED BY F. M. DENNIS

American designers and builders of motor craft are to be congratulated over the showing of their creations during the racing season of 1911. Wonderful improvement was witnessed in both high speed and cruising boats.

Reliability, stanchness and seaworthiness of small American cruisers has for several years been a source of admiration to other nations, but last summer a higher standard than ever before was attained. Cases of breakdown in long-distance events were few and far between, and the New York-Halifax 600-mile ocean race stands out unparalleled in the history of the sport. Of the four entrants, one, the Tramp, was a semi-speed launch totally unfit for the open start; but the other contestants, built for the purpose—Caroline, Eronel and Snapshot—made a remarkable run of it. Off the Nova Scotia coast they encountered rough water for 14 hours, but all finished in perfect condition. It is the first time that every competing boat has concluded the journey in such a contest without a single mishap, and it proves admirably what a high degree of efficiency has been reached.

It seems an assured fact, now, that the proposed race from New York to the Canary islands, next year, for a cup donated by the King of Spain will find several participants. In fact several have already spoken their willingness to undertake the trip.

Improvement in speed craft was even more noticeable. The victory of Dixie IV, in the Harmsworth cup races showed

her to be not only exceptionally fast, but splendidly reliable, and her mishap later at Buffalo, when she ran aground at a 40-mile clip, gave ample proof of the strength of her construction. She hit the rocky shore so hard that the impact lifted her bodily out of the water, landing her high and dry on a bed of stones and it was imagined that her shell-like hull would be reduced to a handful of splinters and her light engines to a pile of junk. But no such thing happened. The body of the boat was so little damaged that a few days' work made it as good as new and her engines were not harmed at all.

Remarkable speed was attained by several of the new boats and Pee-Vee-Ho, Kitty Hawk, Hazel and a few others exhibited reliability as well. The work of Hazel in particular was far beyond anything previously seen. She is a diminutive hydroplane of 16-ft length which won consistently in short and long distance races, her high-speed engine running smooth and true in every trial. Her match with the big steam yacht Helenita, over a 75-mile course, was a remarkable affair. She traveled the distance at an average speed of well over 20 miles an hour and in spite of some rough passages completed it without stopping once, or even decreasing her speed.

It is now announced that several American craft will seek international laurels at the Mediterranean meets next spring, and there is every prospect of their earning victories over the best of foreign built boats.

NEW FIAT SIX IS ATTRACTING MANY AUTOMOBILISTS

The Fiat six-cylinder 50-horsepower automobile with the monobloc engine has arrived and is on exhibition at the local showrooms daily. This car created considerable interest at the recent automobile show in New York on account of its advanced ideas in design, construction and simplicity.

F. I. A. T. at Turin, Italy, was one of the first to make a successful six-cylinder motor, and six-cylinder cars have for the past few years formed an important part of its product. A great many orders have already been booked, and it is feared by the local branch that it will be impossible to obtain the number of cars necessary in the territory.

A brief description of the Fiat Six is as follows: The motor is of monobloc design with all the valves on one side and entirely closed, and is the most compact and at the same time simplest six-cylinder motor ever produced. Both exhaust and intake manifolds are contained in the motor casting and are water-jacketed insuring positive cooling and even carburetion.

The cylinder is 4 1/2-inch bore; stroke, 6 inch. The crankshaft is supported by four large bearings of special Fiat babbit bronze designed for perfect lubrication and long wear. Only two timing gears are used in front of motor of helical design. The water pump and magneto are located in front of motor. The water circulating is the same as it has always been. The radiator is hung on Fiat patented trunnions which eliminates racking of radiator frame and leaking. The fan is located in the flywheel, furnishing perfect air circulation and avoiding heating of forward compartment with fan at front of motor construction.

ESSEX MARINE ENGINE EXHIBIT

A full line of Essex marine engines is being exhibited at the motor-boat show in the Mechanics building. They have an extra heavy crank-shaft, long bronze crank-shaft bearings with the stuffing-nuts on the outside ends, special pattern steel, bronzed-bushed connecting rods and a perfected oiling system.

These engines have shown by years of actual service that, though light in construction and turning up at a fairly high rate of speed, they are serviceable and reliable. The regular sizes run from three to 16 horsepower, in one and two cylinders, while there are specials from 2 1/2 to 15 horsepower.

UNIQUE RECORD IS MADE BY AUTO OUT OF GASOLINE

The most methodical and careful driver runs out of gasoline sometimes, and, while emergency tanks are very nice, they are not fitted to all cars. At least there was none on the car driven by George B. Sweet, advertising manager of the Ignition Starter Company, Detroit. About five miles from the nearest garage he found his engine dead for lack of gasoline, yet he got back at a fair rate of speed, without any outside help. He drove back with all four cylinders working and the car running, to all outward appearances, just as though he had plenty of the essential.

Mr. Sweet's car is equipped with a Discop self-starter. This device starts an automobile by using acetylene lighting gas as power, the same being fired with a spark in the cylinders, just as the gasoline mixture is, and is supplied from an ordinary acetylene lighting tank used for lighting the car. One turn of the little handle on the dash supplies enough gas to the cylinders for starting purposes, or, if desired, the valve can be held open and a continuous supply of acetylene gas admitted, on which the motor can be run. This is what Mr. Sweet did—ran his car home on acetylene gas.

ATLANTIC SHOWS GURNET DORIES

The Atlantic Company's exhibit at the Boston motor boat show includes the complete line of their characteristic "Gurnet" dories and while not many noticeable changes are to be seen, the critical observer first notices on the 25 1/2-foot "Gurnet" dory the flaring bow which will make for increased dryness in this boat, and he also notices that the stem is somewhat more plumb than heretofore, increasing the water line length and displacement.

The "Gurnet" dory is built in lengths of 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 23 1/2, 25 1/2 and 30 1/2 feet and in addition to this very complete line of family boats there also is shown a 16-foot "Gurnet" dory skiff and a 17-foot "Gurnet" dory launch, both new designs for 1912—real boats of real ability in seaworthiness and passenger capacity to furnish the boat buyer of modest means with an opportunity of satisfying his desire for a thoroughly first class outfit at prices from \$180.00 upward. The 25 1/2-foot and 30 1/2-foot Semi-speed Clippers, which have been so popular with the boat buying public, also are shown. The 30 1/2-footer with a flared bow is attracting favorable attention.

News of Interest to the Automobilists

CANADIAN PREMIER WILL SUPPORT MOVE FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

W. J. Kerr Notified That Mr. Borden Will Pay Attention to Need of Better Roads in Dominion

DEMAND IS GREAT

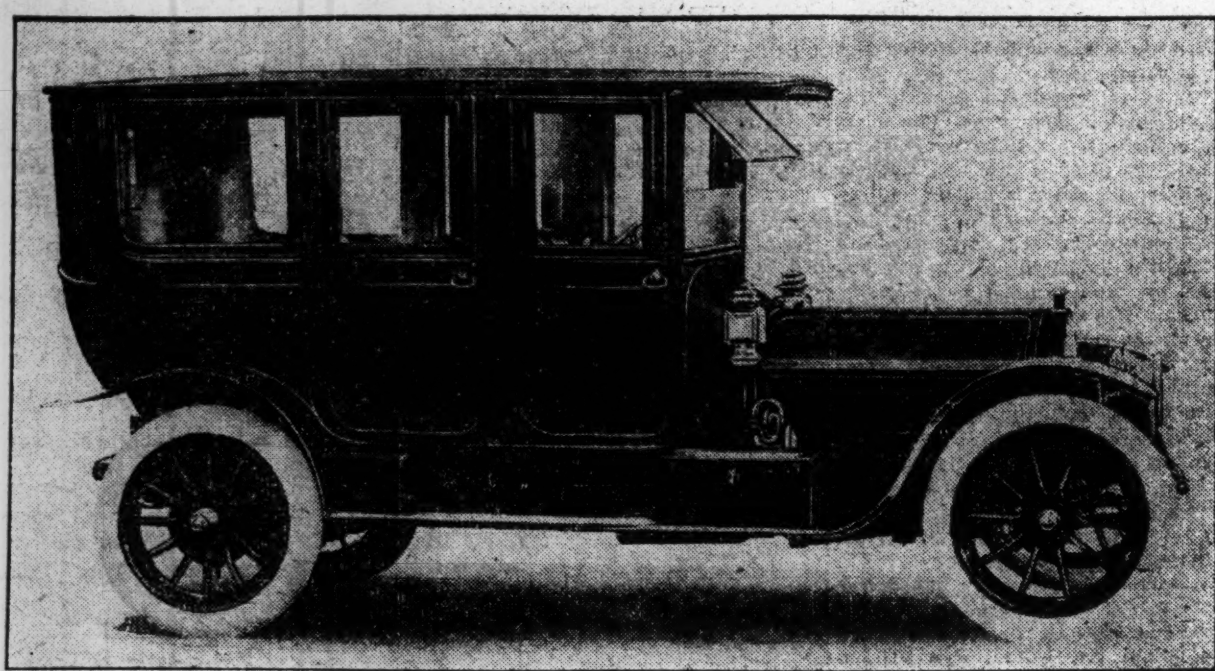
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—Private information received by W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway Association, from some of the members of Parliament close to Premier R. L. Borden, foreshadow important legislation with regard to roads in the Dominion of Canada. While it is not advisable at this time to make known Mr. Borden's intentions, it is safe to predict that Canada's first Conservative administration for 16 years will recognize the rapidly growing interest in good roads, and will make a bid for public approval by devoting time, attention and money to this worthy object.

In his speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, in November, his royal highness the Duke of Connaught touched upon the question of good roads, intimating that it would be one of the subjects which would receive his special attention. His royal highness, having traveled extensively, has long since recognized the important factor that roads are in the material advance of a country, and while his position in a measure deters him from taking an active part in any scheme aimed at the betterment of roads, yet his sympathy is known to be wholly with this object.

The western members of Parliament will support Mr. Borden in his endeavor to give Canada better roads. J. D. Taylor, member for the Westminster district, in a speech made at Langley a few days ago, told the farmers of that district that he would do all in his power to bring forward an improvement in the standard of Canada's highways.

With the immense strides which Canada has made of late years, and the marked prosperity which she enjoys at this time, roads can no longer be treated as a negligible quantity. The citizen demands, and must have, good roads. The day is now passed when a rock strewn trail was considered good enough for the districts; the farmer is as much entitled to a first class road as is the city resident.

HANDSOME NEW 1912 AUTOMOBILE



SEVEN-PASSENGER MATHESON SILENT-SIX LIMOUSINE
This car attracted much attention in the Madison Square Garden automobile show

BOSTON TO HAVE SEPARATE SHOWS FOR PLEASURE AND COMMERCIAL CARS

The question of success as regards the two great automobile shows, the exhibition for pleasure vehicles to be held March 2 to 9 and the commercial vehicle show from March 15-20 inclusive, in Mechanics building is settled, for it is not a question now of securing exhibits but, rather, a question of how to house them within the confines of the great halls in Mechanics building.

In spite of the fact that this year Boston is to have two separate shows, the pleasure car exhibit has assumed such proportions that it will occupy every inch of available space in Mechanics building, while the commercial vehicle exhibition will also require the entire building; whereas, heretofore it has been held in conjunction with the pleasure car show. Last year it was found impossible properly to care for both shows within Mechanics building, and Horticultural hall and Symphony hall had to be engaged to take care of the overflow of those who desired to take space and could not be accommodated in the exhibition hall.

This caused considerable dissatisfaction so it was decided to separate the exhibitions and utilize Mechanics building alone for each. It was thought that the

great area of floor space would be ample for the separate shows, but they have grown so tremendously that each show will be the greatest. Applications for space have poured steadily into Manager Campbell's office since the close of the New York shows, so that it is a question whether all can be accommodated, as space is allotted not by favor but in order of application.

The pleasure car show will present the latest types of cars, the six cylinder automobile, having a prominent place. The "Silent Knight" type in four and six cylinders will be shown and the self starting device will also be a new and interesting feature. The latest refinements in power plants and perfected systems of transmission and lubrication will also be found of interest to owners and prospective buyers of pleasure cars. Care has been bestowed by designers and builders of bodies in the matter of artistic lines, beautiful colors and new effects in upholstery. Among the closed car exhibits will be found many details which will be a revelation to those who have only been familiar with the limousines and landaulets of past seasons.

The commercial vehicle show will interest the entire business life of the community, for there will be wagons and trucks suited to every line of business shown. Among the novelties in the truck line will be those equipped with worm gear drive which has been used advantageously abroad and was adopted last year and shown for the first time by the Pierce-Arrow Company. There will be various styles of transmission shown, and the motor-driven vehicle will vary in size from the small delivery wagon of 700 or 800 pounds capacity to the mammoth six-ton truck suitable for the heaviest work. There will be great trucks with dumping bodies for coal com-

panies and contractors. There will be trucks with removable bodies or "nests" where rapid delivery and economy in loading and unloading are desirable. Interchangeable bodies with the same chassis will be shown, and in fact, in the design and construction of the trucks the builders have made careful study of the uses and conditions under which they are to be operated, and have developed them along these lines. The truck show will be a revelation to all who are in any way interested with transportation problems, and business men and merchants who have been using the horse-drawn vehicle will be given proofs as to the availability and advantages of the motor truck over that of the old horse-drawn truck.

It is an open question at present just which of these two exhibitions will appeal most prominently to the public. The pleasure car show will naturally have its social side, but many of the owners of pleasure cars are also deeply interested in transportation problems, and will also visit the truck exhibits which will appeal directly to the pocketbook of all business men. The display of modern fire apparatus will be a unique and interesting feature, as will also the motor-driven vehicles for use in army maneuvers, etc.

The wide range of vehicles to be shown in the commercial motor vehicle show will be so great that it will interest everybody who is in any way connected with the business life and prosperity of the community.

There will be music afternoon and evening, and Mechanics building will be beautifully decorated as in past years. The show coming in March should prove a far greater business proposition than its predecessors, and a tremendous amount of orders will no doubt be booked by dealers for early delivery.

C. Y. KNIGHT TO LECTURE BEFORE AUTOMOBILE CLUB

The secretary of the Massachusetts Automobile Club has just announced a treat for members of the club on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, for on that date Charles Y. Knight, inventor of the celebrated "Silent Knight" type sleeve valve motor, will deliver a stereopticon lecture in the club rooms.

Mr. Knight—who, by the way, is an old Chicago man, now making his home in England—is returned to this country for a three weeks stay, and during the time he is in America has accepted invitations to address a number of the most prominent automobile clubs, among them being the local organization, the Quaker City Motor Club of Philadelphia, the Automobile Club of Buffalo, the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Wolverine Automobile Club of Detroit, the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, the Indianapolis Automobile Club and the Automobile Club of Cincinnati. In addition Mr. Knight will make addresses before the Society of Automobile Engineers in New York and numerous other bodies interested in motoring and engineering.

Advices have been received from Mr. Knight to the effect that his lecture will not be of the usual dry variety so often furnished by inventors, but will deal direct with the automobile problem as it appears to the average motorist, that is to say, Mr. Knight will discuss automobile motors in general, and will take up point by point the features which always attract the greatest amount of attention from the man who owns and drives his own car.

During his stay in Boston, he will be the guest of J. H. MacAlman.

STUDEBAKER HAS NEW FLANDERS DELIVERY AUTO

Showing to a marked degree the advance that is being steadily made toward symmetry and strength in commercial vehicle building, a Flanders "20" delivery car has just made its appearance at the various retail stores of the Studebaker Corporation.

This car is somewhat of a novelty coming as it does from a manufacturer which, at its Detroit plants, has heretofore built nothing but passenger cars. Its advent is also interesting in the fact that the Flanders "20" delivery car gives a practical exhibition of versatile team work between the Studebaker plants at Detroit and South Bend.

While the chassis is, of course, made in the Detroit shops, the body is a South Bend product, designed, made and finished by experienced coach builders.

The lines of the Flanders "20" delivery car differ somewhat from the conventional type of "camel-back" construction. This allows a paneling scheme which adds materially to the beauty of the car. The right side of the body continues in a straight line to the dash, giving permanent protection to the driver, as well as increasing the sturdy qualities of the car. Plate glass windows in the sides and rear, and full equipment on all models are added features or the Flanders "20" delivery car.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED	
Jan. 27.....	From 5:30 p. m. to 6:23 a. m.
Jan. 28.....	From 5:22 p. m. to 6:32 a. m.
Jan. 29.....	From 5:23 p. m. to 6:31 a. m.
Jan. 30.....	From 5:24 p. m. to 6:30 a. m.
Jan. 31.....	From 5:25 p. m. to 6:29 a. m.
Feb. 1.....	From 5:27 p. m. to 6:28 a. m.
Feb. 2.....	From 5:28 p. m. to 6:27 a. m.
Feb. 3.....	From 5:30 p. m. to 6:26 a. m.

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Honest work at honest prices. All work has my personal attention.
FRED. W. SMITH
Tel. Tre. 400, 31-33 STANHOPE ST.

RIVERHEAD IS AFTER THE VANDERBILT CUP RACE FOR NEXT FALL

Long Island Town's Residents Anxious to Get Back Great Automobile Fixture—Must Furnish Bond

IMPOSE CONDITIONS

NEW YORK—Long Island may have another automobile road race this year, and if the present plans of the residents of Riverhead and its neighborhood work out the Vanderbilt cup race will be decided over the roads in and around that town.

Ever since the first road race was held at Riverhead there has been a growing desire to stage a really big event, and several spasmodic efforts have been directed toward this end. The project has again been revived, and a real effort is being made to secure the great automobile classic.

It is felt that owing to the fact that Riverhead is far enough away from New York to keep away uncontrollable crowds the contest board of the American Automobile Association will not insist upon policing the course with the state militia. There is also a growing sentiment among the residents of eastern Long Island in favor of the great American automobile fixture being returned to the place of its conception. Riverhead will act as host to the contest promoters and officials in the event of the A. A. A. staging the race, and will meet the town board half way in the matter.

Two important conditions are imposed by the Riverhead officials: A bond must be filed indemnifying the town against either roadway damage, and a course different from the one used in the race of two years ago must be selected. If these conditions are met the town will work in harmony with the league, as there is already some real enthusiasm over the staging of the race on the outskirts of the town.

CHALMERS HAVE BIG BUSINESS AT NEW YORK SHOW

"In advices just received from the Chalmers Motor Company I am informed that the 1912 automobile show in Madison Square Garden, New York, was by far the most successful at which the Chalmers Motor Company has ever exhibited," says E. A. Gilmore of the Whitten-Gilmore Company.

"My letter from the factory says that the Chalmers '36' and the self-starting motors were the centers of constant interest throughout the week. The company reports a bigger retail business at the New York show than they ever had before. From the time the show was opened it was discovered that the reputation of the Chalmers '36' has been spread broadcast. Hundreds of people each day came to the Chalmers booth to examine the various types of the '36.' A great many sales of this model were closed during the show and the prospects for future sales are most excellent.

"As usual, the Chalmers cut-out chassis showing every working part of the car in actual operation was one of the big educational features of the show. The fact that this year's cut-out chassis showed a Chalmers '36' made this feature of the exhibit doubly attractive. My advices state that the chassis was constantly surrounded and two lecturers were kept busy describing to the many visitors the attractive features of the '36.'

"The new Chalmers 'Six,' which was shown in New York for the first time, won instant favor with those desiring a high-speed, six-cylinder car. Several sales of this new model were closed during the show. The '40' and the '30' in the various types continue to hold the same high place won in former national motor shows."

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., has issued a very pretty calendar for 1912.

The Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association will hold its annual concert and ball in Paul Revere hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

Matheson "Silent Six"
Built for those who use the best
A tried and proven chassis of excellent workmanship.
Matheson Automobile Co. Boston Branch, 604 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.



Owner:—"Phillips, you have been garaging electrics for a number of years. Which do you regard as the most efficient?"

Garageman:—"The Baker, sir."

Owner:—"And why?"

Garageman:—"It gives us less trouble, requires less attention than any other make in our care. I have never known a Baker to come in for mechanical repairs. It stands up year after year."

Owner:—"But is it not more lightly constructed?"

Garageman:—"There is less dead weight in a Baker, to be sure; but this makes it all the stronger. There is less wear and tear upon axles, wheels and tires from pounding on the road. The superior strength of a Baker is due to its correct structural design—not mere dead weight of materials. The chassis is evenly built up and properly reinforced. The standard Baker coupe weighs several hundred pounds less than any other of equal power."

Owner:—"Is it easier to handle?"

Garageman:—"Much easier. The Baker goes farther on a charge. Its light weight, high speed motor is vastly more efficient than the heavier type of slow motor required in most cars. The entire mechanism is designed for most service at least cost."

Special electric pneumatic or
Mottz high efficiency cushion tires.
Exide batteries standard equipment

A. F. NEALE

BOSTON DISTRIBUTOR 21 MOTOR MART

The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Immediate Delivery OF SELF-STARTING Chalmers Limousines

Cab side in blue upholstered in Bedford Cord \$3000
Berlin in blue upholstered in broadcloth \$3250



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.

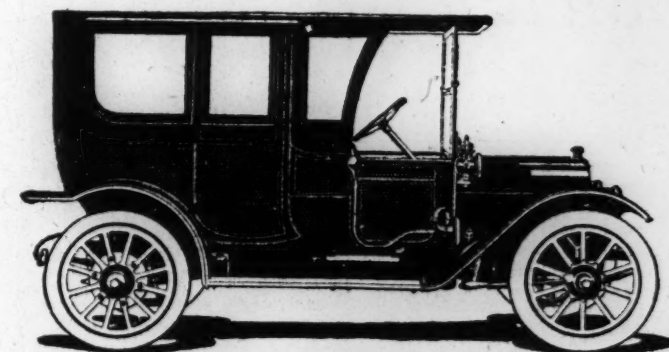
Chalmers closed cars offer you maximum value in comfort, durability and style. They are exquisite cars in every detail and yet their cost is moderate, both in purchase price and in upkeep.

They are big cars inside and out. They have capacity for five passengers, all facing forward, yet the car is light.

Big long stroke "Thirty-Six" motor develops ample power for the hardest Town Car use. The four-speed transmission assures the utmost flexibility in crowded traffic. The dependable Chalmers self-starter and Continental demountable rims give the final touch of convenience for both passengers and driver.

Bodies are built and finished by the same expert coach builders who finish bodies for the leading \$5000 and \$6000 cars.

Inspect the Chalmers Limousine before you decide on a Town Car.



Chalmers Thirty-six Cab Side Limousine \$3000, Fully Equipped

THE WHITTEN-GILMORE CO.
907 BOYLSTON ST.

Represented in LYNN by C. E. WHITTEN and in BROCKTON by A. L. TURNER 106 Main Street

FRANK IVERS & SON
AUTOMOBILES PAINTED, UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED
TOPS RE-COVERED TOP ENVELOPES SLIP COVERS
1961 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Tel. 331 Camb.

No-Rim-Cut Tires

(10 Per Cent Oversize)

Last Year's Sales
409,000 Tires

Consider that fact, Mr. Tire Buyer.
Enough of these tires sold last year alone to completely equip 102,000 cars.

More sold in one year than in the previous 12 years put together.

Think how tire users—by the tens of thousands—are coming to these patented tires.

That, Mr. Tire Buyer, is the result of experience. Men have proved that these tires cut their tire bills in two.

Men want oversize tires—want tires that can't rim-cut—when they cost no extra price.

By far the most popular tire today is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

127 Leading Makers Adopt Them

We have contracts this year for Goodyear tires from 127 leading motor car makers.

We had 44 in 1910.

We had 64 in 1911.

Note how motor car makers—the men who know best—have come to these premier tires.

The demand from users, in the past two years, has increased by 500 per cent.

800,000 Sold

Men wisely waited, when these tires were new, to watch the results of experience.

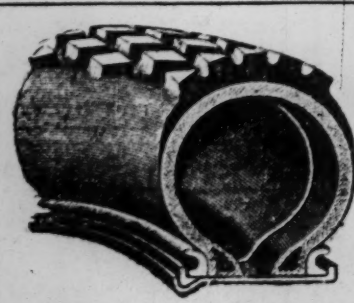
But today, there are tens of thousands of motor car owners who know what these tires will do. Over 800,000 have been tested out. And the verdict is this:

More Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are sold than of any other tire in existence.

That answers all questions. Men who now cling to old-type tires simply don't know the new.

The Saving

No-Rim-Cut tires make rim cutting impossible.



GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO
Boston Branch, 669 Boylston Street

SAINT-EVREMOND CALLED AMATEUR

Distinguished French Writer and Nobleman Slood by His Order and Passed Much of His Life in England

SAINT-EVREMOND has been called a Montaigne with a short stride, with less ease and grace as well as less bigness, and much less to say. He was apparently a man of no extremes, one who observed a serene middle course and never thought or loved anything enough to talk about it in a loud tone of voice. He was in some sort a follower of the ancient philosophers who affirmed that in being neither hot nor cold consisted most human comfort. His writings, therefore, are lukewarm, and interesting chiefly as reflecting the thinking of men of his caste. In later years there has been some revival of interest in him among French men of letters. Perhaps in their detachment and moderation the symbolists find something germane in the high-bred calm of this aristocrat, who held himself above the associations of the French Academy.

It is remembered that of the more brilliant noblemen of the time only Bussy-Rabutin, Mme. de Sevigne's cousin, condescended to accept a fustian from the commoners who made the glory of French letters. Paul Albert says that aristocrats did sometimes enter the academy, but only those who had written nothing! Louis XIV. is reputed a patron and nourisher of the arts, yet he really looked on them merely as a source of amusement. He used to rally certain of his courtiers for their absurd prepossession with the task of putting words on paper. No doubt to him the process meant work and how was a French aristocrat of the court of the Grand Monarch to do anything involving personal effort or that approached in any sense a service to the world?

Saint-Evremond was at first a follower of the Prince of Condé, who loved him for his brilliant ease. His patron encouraged his talent for sharp witticisms until at last Saint-Evremond turned this well-tempered weapon against his master, and this was of course the signal for a break. Then Mazarin smiled upon him, and gave him a high place in the army, where his military services were really notable. He was unshakably faithful to the side of the court during the wars of the Fronde. Self-interest was a strong factor in binding him close but presently he displeased the powers that were by a sharp letter that he wrote on the peace of the Pyrenees. In it he said that Mazarin feared everybody because he knew that he was elusive to the whole world. This letter came to light at the time when Fouquet's fall compromised so many people. Then the imperturbable nobleman withdrew to England, not waiting to be exiled, and lived in high favor and much delight at the court of Charles II., a monarch so very French, as Albert says, in his faults.

We are reminded in this connection that Dickens chose Evremond for the name of Sidney Carton's double in the "Tale of Two Cities," the youth who could not possibly hope for reprieve because he was an Evremond, a name anathema to the revolutionists, a family notable for its royalist fidelities, its aristocratical obstinacies. And no doubt, besides, this particular French name came readily to pen for an Englishman.

After the revolution of 1688 in England, when William of Orange became king in place of James, it might have seemed as if there would be no more a hospice there for a man so thoroughly French as Saint-Evremond; but strangely enough the Prince of Orange had a strong affection for this man of so different a nature from his own. So when

King Louis XIV. invited Saint-Evremond to return to France the elegant Epicurean decided that he was very well where he was, and that according to the founder of his order one's country is where one is comfortable. So he declined to go back to Paris, proving himself thus indeed a man of the world, and remained in England.

Writes Views on Romans

Of his work perhaps the most interesting contribution to literature—though he can hardly be called a writer of books, so desultory and above all so without deep conviction he seems to have been—are his "Reflections on the varied genius of the Roman people in the different eras of the republic." He can find little to applaud in the great figures of Roman history, of whom the French people had no doubt made idols and lauded beyond their deserts. He said of the stern old Roman virtue of temperance and self-denial, undoubtedly the quality which made them masters of the world of their time that naturally they could not indulge themselves in pleasures of which they knew nothing. In other words, the life of his own time would have found the Romans as ready to live for pleasure as any French courtier. He saw republican Rome as a community where everybody denied himself in order to find his selfish good in the united good fortune of all, but as Paul Albert sees it, this is the substance of right patriotism and heroic living.

Saint-Evremond sees Camillus, Marius and Cincinnatus as soldiers of courage, but, rude in their methods, who had to do with enemies far more ignorant and therefore weaker than themselves. He found them queer generals who should depend for their safety on the vigilance of geese and of dogs, whom they punished or rewarded according to their fidelities. No doubt this iconoclastic work was a healthy counter influence, however, for the French people at that time were too busy admiring the greatness of the ancients to concern themselves with being great. Even Paul Albert names the old Romans as uncontestedly the greatest people of all time. That their dominion did not stand, that there is today no race which derives directly from them—as the Greeks are still among us, as the Hebrew people survive—would seem to show that somehow the ancient Romans were building on unsound bases, rearing a structure wholly material on the human reason, the human view of what is expedient. There are Roman Italians today, but the name of the proud city indicates a little more today than that one lives at Rome as another man lives at Paris. The noblest Roman of them all is today glad to be first an Italian, first a member of the hard-won federation of the scattered peoples whom the old Rome dominated.

It is characteristic of the man perhaps that Corneille remained Saint-Evremond's grande passion among the French writers of his period. He heard "Le Cid" in youth and never faltered thereafter in his acclaim of the poet, though he admitted the power of Racine. He found the latter without the sublimity of his great predecessor. Moliere he found a man of taste, though one would have expected him to respond most sensitively to Moliere's delicate satire. Perhaps Moliere was too sincere, and pricked too deeply through the hide of the aristocrat, discovering under the ruffles and laces a mere man, after all. Saint-Evremond belonged to his order, wholly, and it is this affirmation of the aristocrat by Corneille, who never but once lowered his art as to mistake a bourgeois for a hero, we remember, which perhaps bound to him the sympathy of Saint-Evremond.

Composed Several Comedies
There are one or two comedies credited to the pen of this noble exile. The "Academicians" was his first work, and was privately in circulation after 1640, though not printed till 1659. Here he satirizes the pedantry of certain members of this august body with your true aristocrat's disdain of all dignities save his own order. In "The Circle" he blazes a trail which Moliere followed in his "Precieuses Ridicules," making merry at the expense of the purisms and pretensions of the ladies of the Hotel Rambouillet and their sisters. But Saint-Evremond's best work is in the short bits, verse or prose, which may be read in a few moments, and may be copied readily and so were soon in wide circulation among the "gens d'esprit." His best writing is the conversation between the Maréchal d'Hocquincourt and Father Canaye.

Saint-Evremond cared little for politics, and was chiefly concerned with literature and social philosophy of a sort. He kept close watch from England on all that was being written in France. After his faithful devotion to Corneille, which was perhaps his single really lively enthusiasm, and for which it is said that the disreputable poet thanked him gratefully, he seems best to have liked La Fontaine, whom he even dreamed of luring out to England. Paul Albert sums up Saint-Evremond by naming him an amateur of the first rank.

That Saint-Evremond had a way of his own of looking at the subjects he touches is the most which Albert claims for him, stating meantime that his literary style had nothing remarkable about it, and that his disquisitions were never long sustained. For example where he estimates the characters of Caesar and Alexander, he says, thirsting that all historians since then have sought to find some harmony between their personal character and their fame. Here he notes

—what perhaps none of the extravagant admirations, till then, had noted—that the peoples against whom these great men led their victorious legions and cohorts were all disorganized, without the intellectual grip of the conqueror's race. He finds that Caesar did not conquer the world single-handed as he is reputed to have done, for he merely reaped the fruits of the work, not of Scipio, Emilius, Marcellus, Marius, Scylla and Pompey, but of these all named in the plural, as if hundreds of valiant Roman captains deserved their due. Even so he reminds us that Labienus was Caesar's mainstay in his conquest of Gaul, and that on one occasion after Labienus had conquered every one in sight he sent the tenth legion to get Caesar out of his scrape.

Of Alexander, on the other hand, Saint-Evremond finds that he conquered in 12 or 13 years territories which in Saint-Evremond's day would make a traveler's fame had he but passed through them—countries which all the valiancy before Alexander had not availed to subdue. Here, too, however, he finds that something outside the man's personal prowess was at work. Alexander had been announced from birth as a favorite of the gods, and even went so far as to advertise himself as a being from the skies. Caesar might say by virtue of the fame of the Roman arms for generations behind him, "I came, I saw, I conquered," and Alexander seems, according to Saint-Evremond, not so much to have had to go out to fight the aliens as merely to have gone abroad to show himself. The superstitions of the age won his battles for him, his reputed mysterious origin and superhuman powers conquered the imagination of the barbarians whom he approached.

This study of the two heroes of antiquity betrays Saint-Evremond in another way. At the end he says, "Now to close a discussion of which I am myself already grown tired," and winds up with a few sentences very much less forceful or arresting than what has gone before. The man of fashionable leisure had never learned, to work, to keep himself at task past the point of ennui. So he stands, as we have seen, a distinguished amateur.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. W. F. Harrison, second field artillery, detailed as a student officer at school of fire and field artillery, Fort Sill, Ok., and report in person Feb. 15, May 15 to proper station.

Lieut. Col. T. Cruise, deputy quartermaster, or his commissioned assistant, not to exceed two visits to Lee, Mass., and not to exceed two visits to Hartford, Conn., on business pertaining to inspection of material and supplies.

First Lieut. L. C. Garcia, medical corps, relieved from San Francisco, return to proper station in Philippines.

Second Lieut. W. M. Wheeler-Nicholson, assigned to second cavalry, report Feb. 21 to commanding officer Vancouver barracks, Wash., temporary duty not exceeding five days, thence to Ft. Leavenworth for course of preliminary instruction for three months.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordinance, to Springfield armory, Mass., if necessary, on business pertaining to manufacture of material for small arms.

Maj. A. W. Brewster, inspector-general, relieved from duty in the office of inspector-general April 15, thence to Chicago for duty as assistant.

First Lieut. J. S. Hammond, field artillery, unassigned, is assigned to fifth field artillery.

Capt. C. N. Patterson, C. A. C., relieved from duty as assistant to chief of C. A. C. and in office of chief of staff, report to the judge advocate-general of the army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. C. A. Betts, medical reserve, to Ft. William Henry Harrison, Mont., for temporary duty until the return of Maj. C. S. Ford, medical corps.

Navy Orders

Capt. G. R. Salisbury, detached commandant naval station, Guam, home and wait orders.

Lieuts. W. L. Friedell and H. M. Jensen, detached the New Orleans, home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. S. Root to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 22.

Machinist R. E. Rucker, detached the New Orleans, home and wait orders.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. E. W. Banker, A. Q. M., detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Honolulu.

Capt. C. J. E. Guggenheim, commissioned a captain to rank from Dec. 19, 1911.

First Lieut. E. A. Perkins, commissioned a first lieutenant to rank from Dec. 19, 1911.

First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson, detached recruiting duty, Boston, to marine barracks, Boston.

First Lieut. John Potts, leave of absence revoked from Jan. 6, 1912.

Second Lieut. F. L. Martin, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Annapolis.

Paymaster's Clerk R. B. Price, 15 days' leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Monaghan at Guantanamo, Portsmouth at Norfolk, Decatur at Shanghai, St. Louis at Tiburon, Justin at Corinto.

Sailed—Caesar and Brutus from

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

GIRLS in the fourth and fifth grades of the Dillaway district in Roxbury had fallen into the habit of being tardy.

The teachers struggled with the situation for weeks but without making any obvious change in it. Then Mrs. Gulliver, the mistress, put the responsibility up to the children themselves. She asked them to write her a letter about it on the next composition day and tell her what they thought it would be well to do to girls who persisted in being late. The letters were all sent to her and are carefully kept in her office. One of them, written by Irene, in grade IV., says:

"I think it would be a good idea to make all the children who are late stay home (that is in the Kenilworth street school) and give them some hard examples to do. Mrs. Gulliver, don't you think that would be a good idea? Let some big eighth grade girls go over and stay with them. Let all the other children go to the hall. Mrs. Gulliver, don't you think all of us could try from now on and not have any one late?"

The reference to staying "at home" was in regard to the custom of going from the Kenilworth street school, where those grades are housed, into the assembly hall in the Dillaway building for special exercises on Tuesday afternoons. It is looked forward to by all as a treat.

Rose, who is in the same grade, wrote: "If I were a teacher in the Dillaway school I would not let the tardy girls go to the hall Tuesday for two weeks and I would keep them after school for a week. If they were late again I would do the same thing."

Another little Rose in the fifth grade said: "If I were the master of this school I think this would be a good thing to cure tardy girls. I think that when the sixth, seventh and eighth grade girls go into the hall on Monday morning I should make the late girls stand upon the platform before all the big girls and tell their reasons for being late without blaming the clock, or their mother, or anybody else, but take the blame upon themselves. I think that would be a good thing to cure the tardy girls."

After Miss Gulliver had read the letters she discussed the recommendations with the children and then let them rest. That was several weeks ago. There has been so little tardiness since then that she has found it unnecessary to do anything in particular about it. One fourth

grade room has not had a single pupil late.

Wash Fabrics in School

Outside the Hugh O'Brien school in Roxbury all is brick and stone and wood. The streets are frozen, the ground is bare; there is little that is lovely upon which to rest the eye. Inside the great school building is a pleasant warmth but a free circulation of air. The rooms look like flower gardens, bright with reds and blues and pinks, white, heliotrope and green, tans, and khaki, according to the color of the girls' dresses and ribbons. George E. Murphy, who is the master of the district, has talked to the children a good deal about cleanliness and sanitation. He does not like the heavy coats of the boys and the woolen and worsted dresses usually worn by girls, for they get unavoidably dirty and there is no practical way of keeping them clean. Wash materials can be dumped into a tub all come out presently as fresh as when they were new, and Mr. Murphy thinks they are quite as economical and in much better taste than the other. He has convinced the children of the truth of his own point of view, and also their parents, through the Home and School Association, so that there is scarcely a child in the district who has been there any length of time who does not wear the wash fabric in preference to the others, so far as it is possible to do so.

"Gravel" That Held Things

The boys and girls in Miss Keniston's room at the Lowell school had been working hard. For 20 minutes they had been so absorbed in arithmetic that they had had no thought for anything else, and for 10 minutes before that they had been trying to grasp the difficulties involved in a brand new proposition which the next 20 minutes were devoted to working out. That is a long time for 9 and 10-year-olds; and so, when it was over Miss Keniston said, "Put your paper in the northwest corner of your desks under a book. Now let us sit back in our chairs and tell of something we have learned in the last week."

Immediately several hands flew up. "I have learned that a geyser is a place where hot water comes out," said George.

"Do you have a geyser in your bathroom?" asked Miss Keniston.

"Where it comes out of the ground," corrected George.

"Does it come out of a pipe?" Miss Keniston asked.

"No'm. A geyser—a geyser—I have learned that a geyser is a spring which spouts hot water out of the ground."

"I have learned that people have guides when they climb mountains," said Adeline.

The statements came rapidly. "I have learned to sit up straight." "I have learned how mountains are made." "I have learned that the key of C has no signature." "I have learned that in the middle of the earth is a gravel that holds everything down."

"A what?" asked the teacher.

William hesitated. Something must be wrong but he could not tell just what. Four hands came up and George corrected. "He means gravity." Then Frank said it over again using the word gravity instead of gravel.

"I have learned that three eights of 56 is 21." "I have learned that an isthmus is a neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land." "I have learned that 'doesn't' stands for 'does not.' The 'o' is left out and an apostrophe put in its place." "I have learned the earth has two motions. One is round, the other is square."

The children looked startled. They shook their heads and waved their hands. It took some time to state things correctly and then it was time for recess.

Art Trips by Girls

Groups of girls from the High School of Practical Arts have been making frequent trips to the Fogg Museum of Harvard University in Cambridge. They have been conducted by Miss Blanche E. Hazard, head of the history department. They have studied the paintings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that are hung there and have become familiar with the great names and schools of renaissance art.

First Steps in Drawing

Boxes of crayons in different shades were passed to the little people of the fourth grade of the Bishop Cheverus school in East Boston with rectangles of rough gray paper. The paper was divided into six sections; they had been marked off with a pencil in a previous lesson. Miss Boice, the teacher, told them to put the darkest shade of yellow, which was called orange, in the bottom section. Skipping one they put the medium yellow in the third, and the very lightest in the fifth.

They worked busily at it, piling in the color as children love to do, but getting it in with long, even strokes. When each of the three sections had been well covered, the children were told to blend the two in the intervening sections. That is, in the second they were to use both the dark and medium yellow and mingle them so carefully one shade would seem to melt into the other.

The children like this. They do it with different colors on different days and sometimes take such combinations as red and yellow and make them look like sunset skies. Exercises like this, are first steps in drawing, but their educational effect is varied. They teach color, shade, blending, mixtures and color harmonies, technique, observation. The scribbling which every child loves to do is used to some purpose and leads to pretty water color, of flowers and fruit in the next grade, and pictures of land and sea in the seventh and eighth.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, JANUARY 27, 1912

Developing Service

No depositor should feel that his business affairs are of too little consequence to interest his bank. The officers of the First National Bank are constantly seeking ways in which it can render service to its customers.

If there is any way in which the First National Bank can be of service to you, do not hesitate to consult with its officers. They will appreciate the opportunity of getting "in touch" with you.

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

Capital, Surplus and Stockholders' Liability \$12,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

GARBAGE AWARD ACCEPTANCE NOW SIGNED BY MAYOR

Acceptance of the proposal of the Boston Development and Sanitary Company of Brooklyn for the disposal of garbage in Boston for 10 years, beginning with July 1 of the present year, was signed by Mayor Fitzgerald Friday night. The bid of the company was \$1,432,000 for 10 years, the city to provide a site on Spectacle island and the company to erect a building and wharves, all of which will go to the city at expiration of the contract.

GOLD MEDAL GIVEN FOR POET RILEY

PHILADELPHIA—Authors, poets, painters, sculptors and musicians gathered here Friday for the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. James Whitcomb Riley was awarded the gold medal for distinction in poetry.

MAIN OBJECTION TO HOME RULERS' MEETING PASSES

NEW YORK—Lord Londonderry, one time viceroy of Ireland, and one of the Unionists who are opposing the proposed home rule meeting in Belfast, sent a letter to Mr. Churchill on Friday in reply to the communication addressed to him on Thursday by the first lord of the admiralty, says a London despatch to the New York Herald.

In his letter Mr. Churchill informed Lord Londonderry that he would advise the Ulster Liberal Association that he would not insist on holding the meeting in Ulster hall, but that he intended to deliver a speech somewhere in Belfast on Feb. 8.

"So far as the Ulster Unionist council is concerned," says Lord Londonderry, in reply, "its main objection, which is in the interest of law and order, is removed if you determine to hold your meeting outside the districts which passionately resent your action."

"At the same time, having regard for the intense state of feeling created by your proposed action, the Ulster Unionist council cannot accept any responsibility with reference to your visit to Belfast, and they do not desire to give any assurance they might be unable to fulfill."

The meeting probably will be held in a hall in the Nationalist quarter.

COLLINS & FAIRBANKS COMPANY

Clearance Sale of Fine Furs

Our stock consists of only the finest grades of fashionable furs and we quote the following prices on a few ladies' coats to illustrate values and the present prices.

Hudson Seal Coat, 52 long, Marten Trimmed, \$300, Now \$200
Hudson Seal Coat, 40 long, Marten Trimmed, \$175, Now \$125
Hudson Seal Coat, 52 long, \$350, Now \$250
Fisher Dyed M. Rat, 52 long, \$150, Now \$100
Broadtail Persian Coat, \$900, Now \$650

Caracul Coat, 52 long, \$400, Now \$275
Nat. Fisher Coat, 52 long, \$700, Now \$500
Natural Black M. Rat Coat, 52 long, let down skins, \$400, Now \$275
Raccoon Coats, various lengths and qualities, \$75, \$85, \$100 up to \$100
Baltic Seal, Marmot, Black and Natural Pony Coats, reduced 50%

Our entire stock priced very low for this Clearance Sale

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383 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

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ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

spots, has made his tours favorably among people of refinement. Send for **Itinerary Booklet** at once. Address REV. C. GRAHAM, Mgr., New York Travel Co., Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.; or Circulation Monitor.

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 Send for itineraries. Tours de l'Europe, Orient and Around the World.

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 European, 75c to \$2.50
 American, \$1.75 to \$3.00
 Free Auto Bus
 Meets All Trains
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NATICK HOUSE
 European, 50c to \$2.00
 American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

U. S. GRANT HOTEL
SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA
 Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of
 Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up.
 Combines all modern attractions.
 J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
 (For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

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 VERY CENTRAL
 ROOMS WITH DETACHED BATH \$1.00 PER DAY
 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH \$1.50 PER DAY
 SPECIAL RATES BY WEEK OR MONTH
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HOTEL VENDOME
 A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.
 Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan.
 H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.

HOTEL SUTTER
SUTTER AND KEARNY STS.
 A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's
 business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling
 men. European plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath
 \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city.
 Absolutely fireproof.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara
California
 A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
 catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

UNION SQUARE HOTEL
 Best Location in
 San Francisco
COR. POST AND STOCKTON
 Near the Best Stores and
 the Newest Theatres
RATES MODERATE
CUISINE EXCELLENT

Palace Hotel
 The Historic Court
 A legacy of the past.
 A symbol of the future.
The Fairmont
 The Crown of San Francisco
 Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
 San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA
HOTEL LANKERSHIM
 Broadway at Seventh
 Los Angeles, California
EUROPEAN PLAN
 A modern down town hotel
 equipped with every convenience
 known for the comfort of its guests.
 Located in the center of the theatre
 and shopping district.
EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for
 their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.
 Three hundred and twenty rooms,
 luxuriously furnished. Two hundred
 and fifty with private bath.
 Automobile bus service from all
 trains. Under the management of
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

HOTEL ST. FRANCISCO
 This hotel has been conceded to
 be "the farthest advance of science
 in hotel service." Perfection
 of service means economy to the
 guest. The really economical
 place to stay is at a first-class
 hotel that offers a moderate rate.
 Under the Management of James Woods

GRANADA HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO
 Absolutely Fireproof
 American or European
 plan. Catering to Family
 and Tourist trade. Situated
 in the heart of the
 city. Close to Theatres
 and Stores.
 Most excellent service and
 cuisine.
 Write for booklet and all
 desired information.
 E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

EL VAVRA
APARTMENTS
 Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent
 views, elevator, steam heat, hot
 and cold water; close in, yet quiet as
 country home; private phones.
THOMAS STONE, Proprietor.
 Pasadena, California

WESTERN
The West Hotel
Minneapolis, Minn.
 Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth
 Street
 Most Prominent Corner in the City.
 Largest and best known
 European hotel in the Great
 Northwest. Finest lobby in
 the world.
 Club Breakfast
 from 9 to 10 o'clock
 a most pleasing
 specialty. Also 50
 cent noon-day
 luncheons.
**Saturday Evening
 and Sunday
 TABLE D'HOITE
 \$1.00
 DINNER**
GEO. R. KIBBE, Proprietor.
HERBERT S. JOSLIN, Manager.

Merchants Hotel
Saint Paul, Minn.
EUROPEAN PLAN
 Monitor readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

New Hotel Seward,
PORTLAND, OREGON
 One of the most artistic and elegantly
 appointed hotels in the Northwest in center
 of retail district. Rates moderate.

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400 ROOMS.
FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
 Opened June 8, 1911.

SOUTHERN
CORPUS BEACH HOTEL
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN-ELEGANT-FIREPROOF
 Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast,
 facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the
 American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world.
 Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and
 Automobiling. European Plan. \$2.00 per day and up. Write for
 Write for Illustrated Booklet. **OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE
 RESERVATIONS NOW.** Jno. T. Dickinson, President. R. H. Farrell,
 Manager. Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
 America's Convention
 and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
 Completely rehabilitated, under new
 and efficient management from
 Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
 A well ordered hotel for discerning
 traveling public traveling either for
 business or pleasure.
 Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

dent, will operate the hotel. The building
 will contain about 100 rooms and
 will be under direct management of
 Nelson Tyrell and R. L. Brown, who for
 a long time were connected with the
 Hotel Somerset of Boston.

LOUISIANIANS ELECT
 The Louisiana Hotel and Restaurant
 Association met at the St. Charles
 hotel, New Orleans, Jan. 19, and elected
 the following officers for the ensuing
 year: President, Alfred S. Amer, of
 the St. Charles hotel; vice-president,
 J. D. Kenney of the Monteleone hotel;
 treasurer, Theodore Gruenewald of the
 Gruenewald hotel, and secretary, Mr.
 Edward W. Kammer of the Cosmopolitan
 hotel, all of New Orleans.

Charles C. Butler, manager of the
 American hotel, St. Louis, and who was
 formerly connected with Lasell sem-
 inary, Auburndale, Mass., and later
 proprietor of the Woodland Park hotel,
 has been appointed by Gov. H. S.
 Hadley of Missouri as a member of his
 personal staff with the rank of colonel.
 Colonel Butler is a grandson of Gen.
 Benjamin F. Butler and a native of New
 England. His grandmother was a cousin
 of President Franklin Pierce and
 his father represented a Vermont district
 in Congress. The colonel is a member of
 the Middlesex Club of Boston and a
 personal friend of Senator W. Murray
 Crane of Massachusetts.

MILE OF CORRIDORS AND PIAZZAS
 The Lakewood hotel, Lakewood, N. J.,
 is one of the remarkable hotels in the
 country for location, appointments, size
 and service. It has sheltered beneath its
 hospitable roof probably as many notable
 personages as any other hotel in the
 world.

If one walks just once the length of
 the office, three corridors and piazza a
 mile will have been covered. The dining
 room seating 500 is an exquisitely beau-
 tiful room, the decorations being designed
 and executed by Tiffany of New York.
 The hotel also has a well equipped ball
 room and theater, where plays by well
 known artists are given under Frohman
 arrangement. Among the other attrac-
 tions are riding, driving, skating, golf
 on hotel links, indoor tennis, squash
 court, bowling alleys, and a 1400-foot
 glass enclosed piazza. The Lakewood in
 fact has every attraction for people of re-
 finement and good taste and it possesses

WESTERN
The House of Harmony
 Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in
 Chicago. The appointments of
 themselves make it the accepted
 place for the best people. The quiet
 dignity and elegance which charac-
 terize THE BLACKSTONE create
 an atmosphere different from that
 of any other hotel in the United
 States.
 Located on Michigan Avenue, at
 Hubbard Place, facing the lake
 front, THE BLACKSTONE is
 within walking distance of all the
 theatres, retail stores, the banks
 and the business district.
 Its prices are no more than you
 would expect to pay at any first-
 class hotel.
 Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50 and up
 Single rooms with bath \$3.50 and up
 Large, double rooms with
 bath \$5.00 and up
 Parlor, reception hall, bed-
 room and bath \$10.00 and up
 (Each bathroom has an outside window)
The Drake Hotel Co.
 Owners and Managers.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
 EVERY REASON WHY YOU SHOULD CHOOSE
THE HOTEL NICOLLET
 IN THE MIDST OF THINGS
 WORTH SEEING AND DOING
 A BIG HOTEL WHERE THE
 LITTLE THINGS COUNT : : EUROPEAN PLAN FROM \$1.00 UP

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Conveniently located in Shopping District.
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
 Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.
 European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

THE SHIRLEY
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
DENVER, COLO.

THE IMPERIAL
PORTLAND-ORE.
 MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED
 FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS,
PROPRIETORS.

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Washington Hotel
NEW
SUPERB LOCATION.
 Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
 All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
 Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
 One of the Finest Hotels on
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PORTLAND-OREGON
 This Thoroughly Modern,
 Absolutely Fireproof
 Hotel
 Offers Unexcelled Service,
 Comfort and Convenience
 at Moderate Rates.
 200 Rooms - 120 Bathrooms
 Every room faces the street.
 Bus meets all trains and steamers.
G. C. LARM, Manager.

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis,
U. S. A.
The Premier
Hotel.
 Opened in 1910.
 Cost \$1,500,000.
H. J. TREMAIN,
Manager.

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 European and American.
 250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
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WASHINGTON ANNE
EUROPEAN
 A "Home" Hotel Attractive
 to Nice People
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HOTEL VICTORIA
EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN REFINED
SPOKANE, WASH.
WM. WATSON, PROP.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica—The Hotel
 Titchfield was opened for the season on
 Jan. 3 last and this town again prides
 itself in having the finest-appointed and
 best located hotel in the West Indies.
 Built especially by the United Fruit
 Company to cater to the ever-increasing
 tourist travel to this beautiful island,
 and finely situated amid tropical scenery,
 the Titchfield commands itself
 strongly to the tourist and the pleasure
 seeker. The hotel is under the management
 of the E. R. Grabow Company of
 Boston, Mass.

Finding the accommodations inade-
 quate last season, a new annex has been
 constructed, adding more than 40 rooms.
 The annex follows somewhat the lines
 of the main building, has the same mod-
 ern equipment and wide piazzas and will
 be popular with guests who prefer to
 room away from the main hotel. A
 new tennis court has been laid out on
 the grounds close to the hotel.

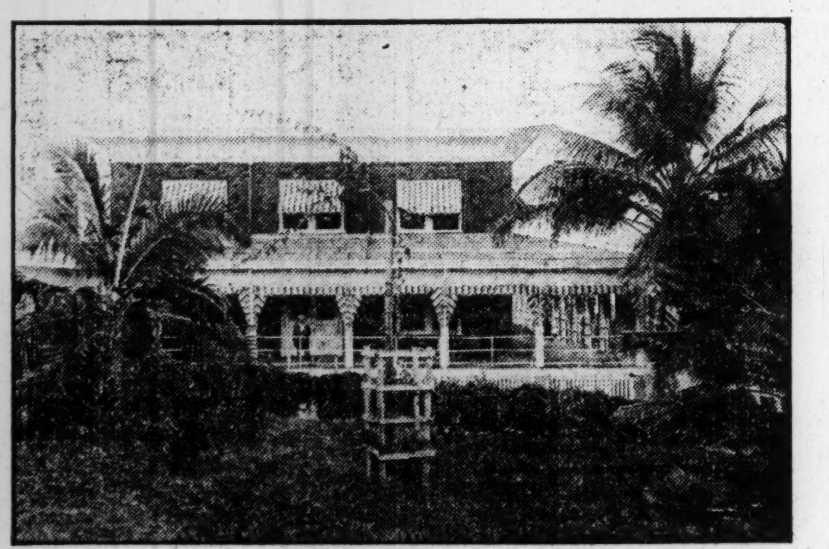
The management has planned a num-
 ber of social events and with driving,
 motoring, rafting, bathing, sailing and
 fishing a successful season is antici-
 pated.

The arrivals of the new passenger
 ships of the United Fruit Company
 twice a week are distinct events and are
 always eagerly looked for.

NEW HOTEL FOR MONTEREY, CAL.
MONTEREY, Cal.—Articles of incor-
 poration have been filed by a company
 that will build an amusement park and
 hotel here. The capital stock amounts
 to \$300,000.

The site selected for the hotel and
 park is less than 1½ miles from the Del
 Monte hotel on Monterey bay, and con-
 sists of 30 acres on which there is an
 artesian hot sulphur well. The board
 of directors are J. H. Van Horne, John
 F. Murray and O. C. Wilson.

CHOOSE SITE AT POMONA, CAL.
POMONA, Cal.—W. F. Funderberg,
 who is interested in the Hotel Potter
 at Santa Barbara, will extend his hotel
 property to include a \$300,000 tourist
 hotel to be built in this city on what
 is known as the old Pomona Tavern
 site on Garcey avenue.



South end of new annex to Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio, Jamaica, which was opened Jan. 3 last for the season

and keen atmosphere most alluring in
 their attractiveness. Winter sports are
 at their height and after the day's recre-
 ation the gathering around a big blaz-
 ing log fire and reciting experiences while
 roasting apples, popping corn and crack-
 ing hickory nuts make a week's stay in
 this atmosphere an experience of genu-
 ine pleasure. The Shattuck inn at Ja-
 frey, N. H., Russell cottages, Keamsarge,
 N. H., and Randall at North Conway,
 N. H., make special features of supply-
 ing unusual winter enjoyments and their
 rates are very reasonable.

WESTERN HOTEL MEN ON TRIP

The western hotel men have a habit
 of getting together frequently that goes
 a long way toward creating and per-
 petuating friendship, and good will among
 the members of their association. Very
 frequently do they meet for a social
 evening, dinner or dance, the ladies par-
 ticipating with the keenest sense of en-
 joyment, and their willingness to lend
 their presence is largely responsible for
 the success of these occasions. Just now
 the Northern California Hotel Associa-
 tion is off for a few days' trip to the
 Yosemite valley and about 25 members
 with their ladies are reveling in winter
 sports only a few hours' ride from their
 own sunny skies. Great credit is due

to E. S. de Wolfe, president of the asso-
 ciation, for the success of these outings.

MORE ST. JOHN ATTRACTIONS
ST. JOHN, N. B.—The Tourist Asso-
 ciation is agitating plans for more at-
 tractions for summer visitors. At a
 recent meeting it was recommended that
 the secretary secure such information as
 would enable a line of motor excursion
 boats to be started to ply about the
 harbor and lower river.

HOTEL MAN ON POLICE BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO—James Woods,
 manager of the St. Francis hotel, has
 been the recipient of many honors at
 the hands of prominent officials in this
 city, not the least of which is his re-
 cent appointment to the board of police
 commissioners. One newspaper says,
 "The appointment of Mr. Woods has
 met the approval of all classes." Mr.
 Woods is a director of the San Francisco
 Chamber of Commerce.

NEW HOTEL FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
 It is understood that a new summer
 hotel for New Hampshire will be
 erected this spring on the shore of Lake
 Winnepesaukee near Meredith and Cen-
 ter Harbor. The Somerset Inn Corpora-
 tion, of which ex-Mayor Edward
 Glines of Somerville, Mass., is presi-

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

FOREIGN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.
Near Conservatory of Music, Boston

Opera House, Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite

HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors

ALSO OF

PLEASANT HOME

(Summer Season)

Georges Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

Hotel Randall

White Mts.
No. Conway

A CENTER FOR WINTER SPORTS

Open all the year. Steam heat, baths en suite, all modern conveniences. Sleighing, snowshoeing, skiing, tobogganing and other sports. Dry, clear climate. Special terms to winter guests or parties. Write or telephone H. H. RANDALL, Prop.

SHATTUCK INN

JAFFREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

House and furnishings all new. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath. Electric lights, steam and open fires. 78 miles from Boston. Greatest place for week-end parties. Climb Mount Monadnock in winter.

E. C. SHATTUCK, Prop.

BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

THE RUSSELL COTTAGES

Are now open for the winter season. Being steam heated throughout, they offer guests the indoor comforts as well as the opportunity to enjoy the winter sports: Sleighing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, skiing and mountain climbing. Write for new winter circular. Tel. 6012-12 North Conway. GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

KEARSARGE, N. H.

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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS

88 Boylston Street, Boston

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228 Mass. Av. Tel. 1967-1 B. B.

Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and Boiled Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.

Telephone us and we will reserve you a table.

A SPECIALTY

Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast. .60c

Acorn Lunch

Room

144 TREMONT ST.

Over St. Clair's

Luncheon, 11 to 2

Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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LUNCHEON

When in Chicago

Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at

Carriabie's

Luncheon, 11 to 2

Sunday Dinner, 12 to 4

Specialty Inviting, 12 to 4

Shop

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LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY

AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE

Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business

168 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

Massachusetts Chamber

The Consignors Union

48 WINTER STREET

Lunch 11 to 2 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5

Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served and on Sale

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332 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

One Minute from Huntington Ave.

ORDER COOKING ONLY

First Class in Every Respect. Prompt Service. Courteous Treatment.

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115 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO

This restaurant appeals to discriminating people. (Established 1894.)

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Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON

A Distinctive Boston House

Unique in character and grade of its equipment. Attractive booklet with guide to Boston and vicinity will be mailed on request. C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

Hotel Oxford

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.

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Under New Management

Back Bay district, adjoining stations of the R. & A., New York Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. R. R. Cars connect to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes).

European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall

300 ROOMS 100 BATHS

Single rooms \$1.50, with bath \$1.50-\$2.00.

Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath \$2.00-\$3.00.

Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms, with bath, by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square . . . BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

COMMONWEALTH-HOTEL, Inc.

BRACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; terrace hotel.

CAFE DE PARIS

Restaurant Francaise,

12 HAVILAND ST.

Boston, Mass.

MUSIC

During Luncheon and Dinner

Comb. Break 25c

Table d'Hôte

Luncheon . . . 25c

Table d'Hôte

Dinner . . . 50c

Dinner A-La-Carte

The St. James Cafe

OPENS TODAY

IN THE NEW ST. JAMES THEATRE BUILDING, FORMERLY CHICKERING HALL.

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Near Mass. Ave. This cafe has been renovated throughout. The intention is to make it First Class and modest, yet an artistic cafe with excellent French and American kitchen. No efforts have been spared to make it homelike and attractive.

CHICAGO'S FAMOUS HALL RESTAURANT

THE ROMA

Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service

221 South Wabash Avenue, (bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO.

Garden Inn

Cor. Adams & Wabash, Second Floor.

Visitors to Chicago will find this lunch room very convenient, as it is in center of shopping district.

BEST OF FOOD BEST OF SERVICE

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

California Cafeteria

H. C. GODDARD, Manager

16 and 18 Pearl Street, BOSTON

The Pantry Lunch Club

Luncheon, 10:30 to 2. Dinner, 4:30 to 7.

20 South Clark St., Second Floor, CHICAGO.

"The House of Satisfaction"

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALBERTA

A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM RAILWAY STATION.

140 ROOMS } \$1.50 up

35 With Bath } EUROPEAN PLAN.

H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

London, England

Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILTSHIRE, 39 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4644 P. O. Hampstead. Telegrams and cables "Wiltella," London.

Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 156 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC

The world's most beautiful winter resort hotel. Mardi Gras Carnival in Quebec Feb. 15th to 22nd. Excursion rates from all points in New England, New York and Canada. Costume Ball Feb. 19th. All winter sports, race meet with trotting on snow tracks and many other midwinter attractions. For winter booklets address Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky ave., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 72d STREET

NEW YORK

Residential and Transient

THE HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REDECORATED

The Majestic caters to the best clientele only, assuring perfection of service and the high standard of excellence in every department.

ALLEN AINSLIE, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Under associated management are the Hotel Lenox, Boston; Hotel Taft, New Haven, and Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, Near 59th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.

450 rooms with Telephone, Balcony on each floor. Fireproof. European Plan

LAKEWOOD, N. J. Located in the Pine Belt

A family hotel notable for quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere. Booklet. E. K. SWANBERG, Manager.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOTEL FURNITURE

With the Queen Flora Designs of the Adams Period. They will add greatly to the attractiveness of any white or grey furniture you have or contemplate buying.

Specially Adapted for Hotel Suites.

For information write 103 HEMENWAY STREET, SUITE 1, BOSTON

The Hotel that combines with every convenience of the best hotels the congeniality of a country house.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL

Lakewood, New Jersey

"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS"

Ninety Minutes from New York

Riding

Exclusive Patronage.

Beautiful Pine Forest.

Sandy Soil.

Crisp, Dry Air.

An Unusually Large Ball Room, with Stage

1400 feet of glass-enclosed piazza.

F. H. NUNNS, Manager.

Golf on Hotel Links

Driving

Picturesque Walks

Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of

PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unusually Low. In the Center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.

Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES REMODELLED and REFINISHED

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

HOLIDAY EXPEDITION IN CHINA WITH TRIP UP THE WEST RIVER

Visit Made to a Buddhist Monastery Furnishes Travelers With a Pleasant Experience

WELCOME BY MONKS

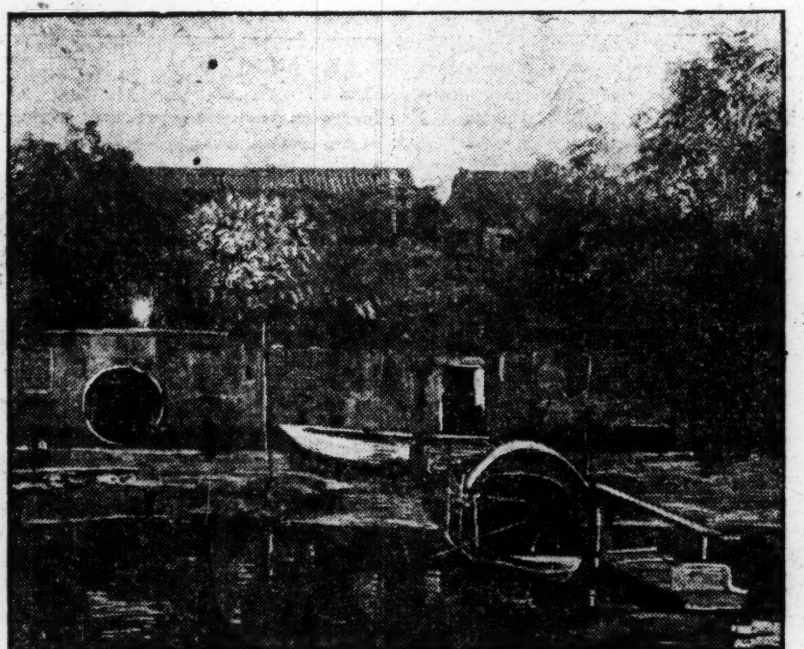
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Some years ago a very welcome holiday gave us an opportunity of taking a trip up the West river, a part of China that was recently described in The Christian Science Monitor. We were living in Hongkong at the time, or rather in Kowloon, the mainland opposite, and we made a start in a small river steamer for Wuchowfu. At one of the intermediate ports an individual came on board in an ancient suit of khaki and a tattered straw hat, who on closer inspection was found to be the agent of one of the principal Hongkong houses of business, and a personal friend of each of the three members of our party. He had been living in a houseboat, which had turned turtle and all his wardrobe was reposing at the bottom of the river. He was soon, however, provided with more decent apparel and consented to join us.

He proved a most entertaining companion, and on arriving at Wuchowfu put us up for several days at his house, where he lived in solitary grandeur with very little furniture and only an occasional visitor. He contrived, in spite of his multifarious duties, to act as our guide, philosopher and friend, and took us for some delightful excursions, the one which stands out most in our memories being a visit to a Buddhist monastery. At that time we were living in little native boats, which we had chartered to move from place to place, landing as the spirit moved us and tying up by the river bank for the night. One boat was allotted to the servants and the other to ourselves and at dinner time they were drawn alongside each other, the most savory dishes being handed across by the deaf "boy," who was rather a wonderful person, and always managed at the end of a long day to appear most spick and span in spotless white, although his personal luggage was of the most limited description. The cook, too, used to tramp across the country behind us and produced fried eggs and bacon at our bidding in the most unlikely spots. He seemed to require very little in the way of cooking utensils at any time.

Odd Sights to See

We saw many interesting things in the course of our peregrinations, troops being drilled in foreign fashion, and performing their evolutions with remarkable smartness, graybeards gravely flying kites like the children at home, and much, too, that was picturesque. The Chinese have a custom, when building a brick wall in front of a pretty bit of scenery, of leaving a circular hole in the middle. The effect is charming, the wall acting as a frame which sets off the view, and even idealizes the commonplace. An example of such a wall may be seen in this photograph. One afternoon we landed, and started off through the woods by a winding path up into the mountains. It seemed a pretty long way, and night had fallen when we eventually reached an imposing high-walled build-



Manner in which the Chinese arrange wall so that it serves as frame, setting off the view

ing. We knocked to gain admittance, but only an upper window was opened and a head appeared. Our Wuchowfu friend acted as spokesman, and in the local dialect craved a night's lodging for himself and his friends. Our appearance, however, was against us, and it took some half hour of palaver, and many consultations within before our hosts-to-be were satisfied regarding our respectability and trustworthiness. We were carrying guns, and this fact, coupled with the darkness, made them think we were possibly a little party of brigands.

One of the many questions asked was whether we wore pig tails, which seemed a compliment to the correctness of the accent with which our interpreter carried on his part of the long colloquy, for they had not realized that we were English. However, after long waiting, the door was unbarred and we were admitted to the grateful warmth of the monastery. Once across the threshold we were most hospitably received and conducted by a courteous guide through a maze of passages, up little winding stone stairs, to a room set apart for our entertainment. We were soon sitting around an excellent repast provided by



OLD TEMPLE IN CHINA THAT IS NOW USED AS POLICE STATION

the hospitable monks, who had previously handed us a card written in several European languages, politely asking us to partake of their food and refrain from eating any of the meat we might have with us, as they were vegetarians. Conversation with our hosts was only possible with the help of our interpreter, and he afterwards told us that their language and phraseology was charming and quite biblical in its nature. After supper we were shown over a good part of the building, which we were told contained no less than 22 chapels. We moved about from chapel to chapel, at times finding ourselves in a large crowd, and at others in places that were deserted but for the priest and his satellites. There were usually, we were told, some 500 monks in the monastery, but owing to some religious festival the visitors brought the number up to 2000 that night. Although we were much interested in what we were shown we were nevertheless quite glad when we were conducted back to our room, and were able to turn in for the night. An early start was made next morning, and daylight revealed what a magnificent site the monastery occupied. Our leave-taking with the gentle monk who had looked after us was most cordial, and we left him with the kindest feelings. We had hardly turned the corner from the main gate when we were confronted by a noble waterfall with a pool of clear water, which provided a most refreshing bath, during which our faithful cook prepared an excellent breakfast in the shade of a picturesque rest-house, and we wended our way down the mountains delighted with our experience of the night spent in a Buddhist monastery.

DR. EGAN HOST OF DANISH ROYALTY

NEW YORK—Crown Prince Christian of Denmark and the Crown Princess were the guests at dinner of the United States minister, Dr. Maurice F. Egan, and Mrs. Egan, says a Copenhagen cable message to the New York Herald.

ALMSHOUSES IN ENGLAND ARE PLEASANTLY LOCATED



(Copyright by Alec J. Brail)

One of the neat and pleasantly located almshouses built and endowed by private charity in England

POWER COMPANY PLANS TO EXTEND

ATLANTA, Ga.—Another large power company is planning to enter Atlanta and enter into competition for the heat, light and power trade.

The Central Georgia Transmission Company, with headquarters at Macon, recently filed with the railroad commissioners an application for permission to issue \$2,000,000 common capital stock and \$2,500,000 in bonds.

It is set forth in the petition that the company desires the stock and bond issue for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect transmission lines from Griffin northward to Atlanta, and to erect sub-stations at various points along these lines and in and around the city of Atlanta.

The Central Georgia Transmission Company was recently organized, having secured its charter from the superior court of Bibb county on Dec. 14, 1911. It is a subsidiary company of the Central Georgia Power Company and W. J. Massee of Macon is president of both concerns.

MANY JUDGES TO BE APPOINTED

JACKSON, Miss.—Among the appointments which Governor Brewer will have to consider are 17 circuit judges, 10 chancellors and two supreme court judges, a much greater number than ever before made by a Mississippi Governor.

MANCHU DOWNFALL IS CERTAIN IN CHINA, SAYS A. K. DE BLOIS

"The downfall of the Manchu government in China is absolutely certain. There will be a new form of government—just what form is impossible to predict. But it may be affirmed that it will be a constitutional form of government," were statements made today by Dr. Austen K. deBlois of 58 University road, Brookline, who is to address the Boston Art Club tonight on China.

Dr. deBlois spent the year of 1907 in China, making a special study of political conditions. He has kept in touch with the recent developments through friends high in the political parties of China. His topic tonight will be "Is China Ready for a Republican Form of Government?" Dr. deBlois says China is one of the great civilized countries of the world, that one of her cities, Cheng Tu, is the best governed municipality among civilized nations, and that China is in every way ready for a constitutional form of self government.

"One of the perils," he said, "is the possibility of a revolt in the imperial army. This has not been brought out at all in American newspapers. What China fears most is the breaking away of the army, which would not join the revolutionists in any event, but would probably be out for spoils."

"The most remarkable moral crusade the world has ever known is, in my opinion, the fight against opium which the old government started in 1906. In five years vaster results were accomplished in China than have been accomplished in 50 years' campaigning against the saloon in America. When the Chinese make up their minds to do anything they move quickly. Whole provinces which had lived on the poppy industry, gave up growing the opium flower."

Dr. deBlois said there are four parties, the Conservatives, the Moderates, the Revolutionists and the Anarchists. The Moderates have done the most good in the past few years although the Revolutionists are conducting the anti-imperialist campaign. Sun Yat Sen is one of the remarkable men of the times, according to Dr. deBlois. This Chinese leader is so modest that his great qualities are not well known. For years he traveled preaching his faith as a Japanese merchant.

WOMEN ARGUE FOR CANS FOR REFUSE

Twenty-five women representing the Women's Municipal League appeared at a hearing Friday before the committee on ordinances of the Boston city council and favored an amendment to an ordinance proposed in regard to the keeping of garbage, ashes and waste by householders.

The ordinance reported by the committee provides that garbage shall be kept in covered metal receptacles. The Women's Municipal League also wants ashes and refuse kept in covered metal receptacles.

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works department spoke in favor of the amendment.

Meyer Bloomfield conducted the hearing for the women. No one appeared in opposition.

CHILDREN PRESENT "THE FOREST RING"

The last regular performance of the children's fairy play, "The Forest Ring," by the Children's Players, will be given at Copley hall this afternoon. A fourth performance for the benefit of school children, at nominal prices, will be given next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Union hall, 48 Boylston street.

The scene of the play is a forest glade where all the animals meet as friends and dance with the fairies between quaintly amusing incidents. Two highly diverting characters are Peter Bunny and Benjamin Bunny, who signalize the beginning of the entertainment by blasts upon trumpets and then draw aside the curtain, revealing a dance of sprites. Between the acts the Messrs. Bunny walk up and down the aisles shaking hands with the children in the audience.

MR. LOWELL GUEST OF HARVARD CLUB

NEW YORK.—A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, was the guest of honor at the forty-seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club Friday night.

The necessity for cooperation among the associate Harvard clubs throughout the country was discussed.

Among others who spoke were Henry M. Rogers '62, Francis Swazee '79, the Rev. Minot Simons '91 of Cleveland, O., and Franklin B. Roosevelt '04. The meeting of the associated clubs will be held here in June.

LECTURE ON WORK HORSES GIVEN

Under the auspices of the Work Horse Parade Association, an informal talk was held at Kingsley hall, Ford building, Friday evening, to which all persons interested in work horses were invited. H. C. Merwin, president of the Work Horse Parade Association, gave a lecture illustrated with views showing work horses of all types.

LEXINGTON SOCIETY CELEBRATES

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Lend-a-Hand Society observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization last evening in the vestry of the First Parish (Unitarian) church.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT STOPS AT MONTREAL ON WAY TO OTTAWA

MONTREAL, Que.—There was no great outpouring of the curious to greet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, when they stopped at the station here today. The royal tourists walked about the station for a few minutes and were not recognized by the hurrying people who jostled them.

The duke, accosted by newspaper men, declared he had nothing to say concerning his visit to the United States other than the statement he gave out before he left New York. His private car was transferred to the Canadian Pacific express and the duke and his party left for Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Preparations for the return of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, who are scheduled to arrive here from New York today have been confined largely to making government house ready for the royal occupants. The prominence, however, given to the visit of the duke and his party in New York has aroused unusual interest in his return and police arrangements have been perfected for looking after the large crowd that is expected to be at the station to welcome the Governor-General and his party on their arrival.

NEW YORK.—As he boarded his private car at the Grand Central station Friday night to return to Ottawa, after five days' entertainment in the United States, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada and uncle of King George V., turned to Ambassador Reid, who has been his host here, and said:

"We were very much impressed by the hospitality of your people. We were treated royally by the press and public. The duchess and myself are very grateful to the people of New York and we shall look forward with great pleasure to another visit. Our visit this time seems to have been too short."

The duke's party, including the duchess and the Princess Patricia, Lieut. Colonel Lowther, Captain Rivers-Bulkeley, Miss Peiley, lady-in-waiting, and eight servants, with 30 trunks and 60 hand-bags, arrived at the train gates 15 minutes before schedule time and before the police detail had arrived.

A large crowd had gathered near their train, but it was altogether respectful, and the station guards had little difficulty in controlling it. Repeated cheers were given to the royal visitors, and the duke each time raised his hat in acknowledgment. As the train was about to depart the duchess and the princess each embraced Mrs. Reid, and all the members of the party waved their hands as the train drew out of the terminal at 7:40 p. m.

In answer to a note sent to the Reid residence Friday requesting the duke's impressions of his visit to Washington, Lieutenant Colonel Lowther sent out a statement in which he said:

"His royal highness was much pleased by his visit to Washington and his reception by Mr. Taft. He has great admiration of the energy and progress on all sides."

"As Governor-General of Canada, he desires to say that, whatever political changes may take place in the Dominion, the sentiment of the Canadian people is now and always will be one of kindness to the United States."

TEACHERS HEAR TALK ON COLOR AT ART MUSEUM

Henry Turner Bailey gave his fourth talk to teachers at the Museum of Fine Arts today on "Consistency of Color."

Quoting from Professor Shaler he said, "Almost anybody can think in one dimension, a few can think in two dimensions but it is very rare for anybody to think in three." He invited his class to think in three dimensions while he explained his theory of color, using a sphere with meridians and parallels on which he placed spots of color showing how they passed through an infinite variety of values and degrees of intensity. He frequently referred to the terminology, scales and charts of Dr. Denman Ross, but said the student would get a little clearer idea by this application to the sphere.

"Vermilion was the strongest color we knew until the manufacture of aniline dyes," said Mr. Bailey, "but now there is a color called 'cerise' which is stronger than any other. Blue green is the least intense color we have."

"A good color composition must have one dominant note. The richest harmony is obtained by using the most brilliant colors with consistency. A color harmony must be recognized at sight as a unit but it may have the greatest range in hue and value."

LEXINGTON CLASS TO ENTERTAIN

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The senior class of the Lexington high school holds its supper and entertainment this evening in Historic hall.

A shadow pantomime entitled "The Loves of Maria Jane," will be presented. The cast includes Miss Gladys O'Brien, J. Jerauld Buck, Aaron B. Ready and Frederick Spaulding. Miss Margaret B. Noyes will read.

MR. BRANDEIS TO VISIT NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb.—It is announced that Louis D. Brandeis will speak at places in Nebraska on Feb. 1, 2 and 3, in the interests of Senator La Follette's candidacy for the presidency.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON



Left to right—James Bryce, British ambassador, Duke of Connaught, Major Archibald Butt, the president's military aide who met the royal visitor at the station.

LANDSCAPE EXHIBITION IS INSTALLED

Paintings by George Albert Thompson Shown in Small Gallery of Doll & Richards—Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts Has Display

AN exhibition of landscapes by George Albert Thompson has been installed at Doll & Richards in the small gallery. Mr. Thompson is head of the art school at Norwich, Conn., but he has many friends in Boston. He exhibits eight canvases in one of which—called "In the Woods"—appears a fine figure of a woman in Greek draperies standing beneath the trees. The entire composition is decorative and has interesting tonal qualities. The soft hues "Nocturne" of a river with lights and the brilliant "Afterglow" across salt marshes are attractive for their poetic interpretations, as in fact are all Mr. Thompson's landscapes. A wood interior painted on a bright day has delicate variations of color that are

woven into a glowing effect. Boats on blue water under a sunset sky make another charming subject. The exhibition will remain open for two weeks.

Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts is showing 45 paintings at the Stuart Club, 102 Fenway. Among them are her spirited sketches made at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores. These are full of local color and the quaint costumes which makes brilliant the streets of that little town. Other paintings were made at Annisquam on all sorts of days. Miss Wentworth enjoys painting on all sorts of days and her color is often similar to that used by Spanish or Italian painters to express the splendors of their warmer

climates. Many of the same effects appear on hot days along our own shore, but most painters retreat before them.

One of the "Charing Cross Bridge" series by Claude Monet is at the Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street. Its color scheme is a wonderfully luminous yet misty blue, with an ineffable yellow light streaking the Thames under its thin veil of fog. In the foreground—or water—is a tiny tug steaming up against the wind that roughens the water and tosses the boat and its trail of black smoke about. Faintly pink clouds appear in the distance and add to the loveliness which leaves the spectator almost wordless with pleasure.

DARTMOUTH MEN PLEDGE LOYALTY TO ALMA MATER



E. K. HALL President of Dartmouth Alumni

Loyalty to Dartmouth was pledged anew at the annual banquet of the alumni last night at the Hotel Somerset.

Benjamin Tenney, retiring president of the alumni, introduced as the night speaker Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth. Dr. Nichols said present conditions at the college are eminently satisfactory. All the business affairs of the college are under one roof for the first time. Thayer school has been moved to Bissell hall. The students number 1226, the entering class this year being 335. The next class will be about 400, he predicted.

Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the Massachusetts House, and Congressman McCall were among the other speakers.

A group of the class of '74 that occupied one table in the middle of the room comprised Gen. Frank S. Streeter, Concord, N. H.; Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the Massachusetts superior court; E. J. Eastman, attorney-general of New Hampshire; Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons of the supreme court of the same state; Albert P. Warren, Frederick S. Platt, Samuel L. Powers.

These officers were elected: E. K. Hall '92, president; Joseph W. Edgerley '67, John T. Gibson '64, J. W. Newton '80, Sherman E. Burroughs '94, vice-presidents; Channing H. Cox '01, M. C. Tuttle '97, Irving J. French '01, Arthur E. Hanlon '03, B. T. Wheeler '84, A. E. Briggs '85, executive committee; J. R. Chandler '98, chorister; H. M. Chase '97, treasurer; Thomas W. Streeter '04, secretary.

CAMBRIDGE'S NEW PHONE EXCHANGE



Building to which company is to remove without disturbing business

TRANSFER OF OFFICE NOT TO AFFECT LINES OF 8000 SUBSCRIBERS

With little inconvenience to the 8000 subscribers affected, it is expected, the Cambridge exchange of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will be removed between 10 and 12 o'clock tonight from the building at Massachusetts avenue and Inman street to a new structure on Inman street, near Broadway.

This change from one office to another, a distance of more than a third of a mile, will end several months of preliminary work, and will cost approximately \$215,000. Of this amount the greatest expense is for central office equipment, which aggregates \$155,000, two thirds of which is for a switchboard of the most modern type. The building cost about \$50,000, and the expense of construction work outside of the building is about \$10,000.

The Cambridge removal is the largest the company has ever made. One of the principal factors in complicating the job is the 600 or more trunk lines running between Cambridge and other exchanges in the metropolitan district. More than 22,000 calls are handled on the switchboard daily.

The new switchboard contains the latest improvements, among them an automatic ringing device for announcing calls from any other exchange. When such a call is made the setting up of the connection with the line will cause a bell to ring and to continue to ring automatically at intervals of six seconds until the call is answered, or the operator disconnects after waiting a reasonable period and getting no response.

GOV. WILSON IS GUEST AT RECEPTION GIVEN AT BOSTON CITY CLUB

(Continued from page one)

last night upon leaving New York must stand for the present."

In his New York statement Governor Wilson denied that Henry Watterson or any one else had any authority from him to collect campaign funds.

The first to pay their respects to the visitor at the Hotel Somerset were members of a committee from the Real Estate Exchange. Mayor Fitzgerald called and extended the welcome of Boston.

Governor Wilson and his party then motored to the State House. The New Jersey executive was received by Governor Foss in his private office. Then the visitor was shown over the State House, including the Hall of Flags. No word of politics was spoken by either Governor.

"There wasn't time for it," was the way Governor Foss explained it.

Before Governor Wilson left the hotel is to be taken to the State House by a delegation from the Lowell Board of Trade. William H. Wilson, chairman; John H. Murphy, secretary to the board; and Harvey B. Greene, who invited him to speak at the organization's dinner in Lowell some time in April. Mr. Wilson said that he could make no definite promise.

Governor Wilson came to Boston as a private citizen, accompanied only by Walter Meadway, his secretary; Edward S. Underhill of Newark, N. J., and B. F. Malone of New York. He reached here about 7 o'clock. No ostentation marked his arrival. He had previously requested the committee of the real estate exchange which had invited him that no reception be accorded him at the station. He desired that the greetings should be deferred until later at his hotel.

Governor Wilson's address to Harvard

LOAN EXHIBITION COMING

Native Art of Various Nationalities to Be Shown at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

FOLLOWING the exhibition of Japanese screens by Yeitoku, Sanraku and Sansitsu, there will be held in the fore court, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts "a loan exhibition of the native arts of our foreign population," beginning Feb. 15, and lasting about three weeks. The objects will be collected through the various settlement houses and will represent the Syrians, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians, Russians, and Jews and will include costumes, embroideries, lace, wood work, jewelry and metal work.

In the English-French picture gallery, a portrait by George Romney (1734-1802) of Sir John Blackburne, M. P. for Lancashire, has been hung. This picture was purchased from the Blackburne family, Hale Hall, Lancashire, and is loaned by George R. White.

In the long picture gallery Edmund C. Tarbell's painting of "Two Girls Reading" has been lent by Mrs. Daniel Merriman. It represents a girl, her elbow resting on a table in the foreground, seen in silhouette against the

light from the windows beyond. Two other girls sit near the windows with the light falling directly upon them, one reading from a book. The general tone of the picture is silvery gray, with a touch of orange in the bodice of one of the girls and spots of blue on a Chinese vase. Thin white curtains fall over the windows and the lights are reflected in the polished floor and on the mahogany table.

Walter Gray's painting of the "Interior of the Palazzo de Barbero" has just come back from the exhibition in Buffalo and is again hung in the long picture gallery.

There has been much complaint from visitors to the museum because all objects have not been marked and a great effort is now being made in every department to label each object with its name and in many cases the name of the donor. There is a handbook to the museum which describes all the most important objects and almost every room has a typewritten gallery catalogue describing the objects on exhibition in the room at the time.

BOSTON NEWSBOYS FINISH PLANS OF ENTERTAINMENT



CHARLES FRASCA Chairman of the reception committee

Boston Newsboys Union announces that it has completed arrangements for the tenth annual entertainment of its organization to be held at Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, Jan. 30.

The grand march is to be led by Hyman J. Cohen, the president of the union, and Miss Nellie Bloomberg. The march will be under the direction of Daniel V. Mulkern, floor director, and Assistant Floor Directors Oscar Helvitz and Max Shankman.

In addition to the regular concert and dancing program the committee have secured several extra attractions. Through the courtesy of the Boston Opera Company Raoul Romito, tenor, and Bernard Olshansky, bass, will sing operatic selections. Miss Bessie McCoy of the "Follies Company" of the Tremont theater has volunteered her services, along with other artists playing in this city.

The officers of the ball are as follows: Marshal, Hyman J. Cohen; assistant marshals, Jacob Applebaum and Benjamin Waldman; floor director, Daniel V. Mulkern; assistant floor directors, Oscar Helvitz and Max Shankman; chief of aids, Mayer Riser.

Reception committee: Charles Frasca, chairman; Elihu Hershenson, Leo J. Buckley, Nathan S. Sodekson, Frank Russell, Jacob Milston, Abraham Rubinovitz, Meyer Doonie, Charles Brickel, Edward Levine, A. Rosenstein and Harris Fritz.

Committee of arrangements: Thomas J. Mulkern, chairman; Benjamin H. Robish, secretary; Mauris H. Zaremsky, treasurer; Harry Weinber, assistant treasurer; Joseph Baker, Benjamin Brooker, Harry Bloomer, Philip Bernstein, Joseph Bianco, Alec Brinn, Max Cohen, Oscar Cohen, Michael Davis, Louis Gerstein, George Horenstein, Samuel Hessel, Isaac Isenberg, Max Levin, Louis Lippman, Max Berman, Stev Wagner, Antonio Mossella, Louis Orenberg, A. Resnick, J. Resnick, Julius Sundook Moses Simons, S. D. Max, J. Risenam, Ely Felquater, Benjamin Askey, Max Segal, A. Beader and Thomas Gurin.

LIGHT COMPANIES RAISE GAS PRICE

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—A readjustment of the rate schedules is announced by the Pacific Light & Power Corporation and the Southern California Gas Company, which are headed by C. M. Grow as manager.

The price of electricity comes down and the price of gas goes up. Gas will be sold at \$1.15 per 1000 cubic feet instead of \$1. There is a decrease of 10 per cent in the sliding rate of electricity, starting at 9 cents per 1000 watt hours.

men in Sanders theater this afternoon will be at a meeting under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson and Harvard Democratic Clubs. Only the faculty and students of the university will be admitted to the meeting. The Governor will be introduced by R. W. Stewart, president of the Democratic Club.

There is to be no formal recognition of Governor Wilson's visit by the Democratic state committee, that organization having endorsed Governor Foss for the presidential nomination.

RICHMOND IS SOON TO HAVE A DIRECT ROAD TO WASHINGTON

RICHMOND, Va.—President Carrington has announced that the Richmond Chamber of Commerce will press the work of building a direct highway between Richmond and Washington.

The Richmond Automobile Club is particularly pleased as it has been foremost in advocating this highway. The members had come to the opinion that they alone were supporting the movement, so when the news was given out that the Chamber of Commerce had not only come to the rescue but proposed to shoulder the whole responsibility the members were enthusiastic.

In the absence of Chairman Lewis Kaufman, of the committee on good roads, the report of the committee was made by Robert B. Allport.

Mr. Allport said that it was the intention of the Chamber of Commerce committee on good roads to hold a meeting later when a definite plan would be laid out from data already at hand.

First of all a fund of \$150,000 will be raised, \$50,000 of which will be guaranteed by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Another \$50,000 will be guaranteed by the Washington Chamber of Commerce and \$50,000 will be contributed by the counties, cities and towns along the route, either in labor or cash. Manassas already has raised \$6000 of this money, and a Richmond business man offers another \$1000 if the road shall pass through the historic town of Bristow.

With this \$150,000 a sand and clay road will be constructed along the route established by the pathfinding party of the Richmond Automobile Club early in December. L. B. Manville, under whose direction the peninsula highway was constructed, has offered his services free as well as the use of his road building machinery.

SUIT IS BROUGHT TO DETERMINE WILL'S STANDING

The estate of George P. Hammond of Somerville is inadequate to carry out the provisions of his will for the establishment of a reading room and home for boys where religious service could be held, according to a petition for the construction of the will of the testator which has been brought in the supreme court.

The residuary estate amounts to \$5822 personal and \$1500 real property, the latter being in Colorado City.

Elizabeth F. Johnson of Waltham, widow of the testator, filed a petition against Attorney James M. Swift and others interested in seeking a construction of the will with a view to determine whether the money should go ultimately to heirs of the testator's son, William C. Hammond, or be applied toward a charity somewhat akin to that contemplated by the testator.

MUSHROOMS TO BE Y. M. C. U. TOPIC

"Mushrooms in various phases and how to distinguish them" will be the subject of the illustrated lecture this evening by George E. Morris at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

Sunday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock, at the same place, James Ford, Ph. D., of Harvard University, will speak in the course in civics and economics upon "The Housing Problem," and on Tuesday evening next the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company will give an exhibition of business methods and salesmanship under the personal direction of E. F. Cullen, manager.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB MEET

Officers of the Field and Forest Club will hold the usual inaugural reception tonight at Irving hall, Pierce building, at 8 o'clock. The reception will last till 9 o'clock. William D. Rich, the new president, will make a short address concluding the reception.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912

Teach Constructive Recreation by Extending Use of School

Practical Exposition of New Plan Seen in the Tests Being Conducted at East Boston

HUNDREDS ENROLL

Application of theories formulated by the committee on extended use of school buildings, of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, at the East Boston high school is attracting many young people to forms of entertainment hitherto beyond their experience. There is some definite activity provided for each group of boys or girls who attend there three evenings each week and useful instruction is imparted under the guise of amusement. They are encouraged to seek education. This work at East Boston is being watched by interested persons in other cities, which have the same problem to deal with and who look to some such undertaking as a part of municipal school work. The accompanying article explains what is being accomplished and the hopes that are based on results already attained.

Mr. Duck went to call on Mr. Turkey. And he walked with a wobble, wobble. He said, "How do you do?" to Mr. Turkey. Mr. Turkey, answered, "Gobble, gobble, gobble."

THE fresh young voices rang joyously through the corridors of the handsome East Boston high school house, causing the woman who had just entered to brighten perceptibly. Dark and deserted were the streets outside, absent the boys and girls that usually walked up and down them or stood on the corners talking. Inside it was bright and cheery, and there was a hum of happy activity. The glass panels in the doors that opened off from the long halls revealed groups now of boys, then of girls, busily intent upon carrying out some plan. One of these groups was having a council or debate of some kind; another was engaged in athletics; a class of girls was sewing; in another room they were rehearsing dramatics, and from a far-off corner the occasional toot of a horn proclaimed that the band was about to begin its evening's practice. A boy came in late, his cheeks glowing after a scrub with soap and water. He grabbed his cap from his head and ran in the direction whence came the sound of the horn. The voices at the further end of the hall sang on:

Mr. Duck then answered, "Quack, quack, quack." And turned around to go right back. Mr. Turkey said, "I'll go with you." And they looked so very queer, those two; Mr. Duck went wobble, wobble, wobble. Mr. Turkey talking, "Gobble, gobble, gobble."

There was a slight pause and then came a tripping melody:

A little boy went walking one lovely summer day.

And as he watched the birdies above the treetops fly He saw the clouds a-sailing across the summer sky;

He saw the insects flying, the flowers that summer brings. He said, "I'll go tell mamma. I've seen so many things."

The woman had entered the room from which came the singing and looked about her in pleased surprise. It was an ordinary class room of the schoolhouse, but in it were grouped 25 young girls of the neighborhood who had stopped going to school and were living at home. Some sat in chairs and some on the floor, their eyes sparkling and their lips smiling as they went through the simple little songs, accompanying the words with appropriate gestures to give them life and movement. These girls call themselves the Opportunity Game Club and they are preparing to take an active part in working out the civic problems by doing playground and other vacation work when the summer comes and the schools close. They are one of the many clubs being conducted in the East Boston high schoolhouse by the Women's Municipal League of Boston in practical exposition of its proposition that the schoolhouse can and should be made a center of social and educational uplift for the surrounding community.

The woman who came to visit the club on this particular evening had a daughter in the game club and a son in one or two of the other clubs. She was taken around the rooms and each detail strongly interested her. When she saw a neighbor in the gymnasium taking the exercises with her daughter she exclaimed, "I did not know you let the mothers come."

"Yes, indeed, we do. We like to have them. But only a few can come and then not regularly, for they say they cannot get away," explained Ralph E. Hawley, who is in charge of the place.

"That is the way it is with me," said the woman. "Hazel goes to school and must get her lessons, and I must be



(Photo by George Brayton, Boston)

Girls' Opportunity Game Club at East Boston high school singing, "He Saw the Clouds Go Sailing Across the Summer Sky," in preparation for summer work

there to see that George didn't bother her and gets to bed early." Coming again to the game club and watching the young women who this time were learning to make paper furniture for dolls' houses, so that they might in turn impart their information to little girls, she said, "If you only knew what it would mean to have just one of these clubs on one evening a week. And to think you have so many all the time. Young people have to have amusement, and there has been little of the right kind down here to hold their interest."

The feasibility of the "extended use of school buildings," which is the general designation given the plan throughout the country, is no longer an open question, according to those who have followed the work in East Boston, but an indisputable fact. Educators in and around Boston have watched it closely. Alvin E. Dodd, director of the North Bennet street industrial school, speaks of such work as affording unusual opportunities for the best development of personality, manhood and womanhood. In Dedham, Mass., a similar work has been undertaken—a direct outgrowth of that at East Boston—by the Oakdale Neighborhood Association, organized for the purpose under the leadership of Roswell F. Phelps. It has started classes in gymnastics, millinery and dressmaking, choral work and domestic technology, and has a junior city council. The meetings are held in the Dedham high school, Winchester, Mass., and Summit, N. J., and other cities and towns in the East and the middle West are following the experiment with a view to establishing something of the kind in their own localities, either as a part of public school systems or as private philanthropy. A lady from Washington, D. C., has been in Boston this week for the special purpose of inspecting the work here with a view to establishing similar methods in the Capital city. A bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature carries an appropriation for work of this sort in connection with the Boston schools.

"We are trying to solve the problem

and expects to go to college. He says, for all communities so far as it is possible to do so," said Mr. Hawley. "It is not enough to prove that it can be done or that it ought to be done. What people want to know is how it should be done, and this is what we are trying to work out. This will naturally differ in every locality, no two communities being exactly alike, but the general proposition is the same in all, and the more nearly perfect we make our work here the more helpful it will be to others undertaking anything similar. The details that we try out here they can use or not, as they see fit. This is an experiment station. For that reason every detail of the work is significant."

"It must be remembered," he continued, "that this is a school work. Classes, such as these have been conducted by other organizations and institutions for some time, but what we are trying to do is to work it out as a school proposition. Municipalities are beginning to see that they should do as much in the line of his need for the boy and girl who, through choice or necessity, no longer goes to school, as for the one who takes the full course. The cities are working the thing out for themselves along academic and industrial lines, but this phase has never been taken up. Yet it is in its way as important and the public is beginning to realize it. After spending his day at the factory or in the shop a person may not be in condition for hard study all the evening. He wants entertainment, and entertainment of the right sort is a potent factor in raising ideals and developing character and also in education."

Mr. Hawley smiled and he continued, "When I came here to take up this work I hunted up a boy I had known before. He was a street boy, all right. I found him living among the wharves. His world was bounded by the life there. I told him what we were going to do and enlisted his help besides inducing him to go back to school. He went into it all over. He tried to get everybody to come here and join. One day I hap-

pened on to him standing on a fish keg on a wharf talking to the men around him. They were crowded as close as though he were a campaign orator. 'It would take all night to tell you what they do there,' he told them, and it would take me all night for me to tell you what we have done and what we are trying to do."

Result of Much Study

The committee on the extended use of school buildings of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, composed of Miss Mary P. Follett, chairman; Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham, Miss Lillian Robinson, Mrs. T. J. Bowler and Arthur Y. Woodworth, under whose auspices the work is being done, studied the subject deeply both here and abroad for some time; then, formulating their own theories of procedure, the members of the committee started in to put them to the actual test. The work was begun last fall with Ralph E. Hawley of Chicago in charge, and it is now in full swing. The evening commercial high school conducted by the city occupies the building the first three evenings of the week, and the school extension work is conducted there largely in the last three evenings.

It should be understood that this extension work is in no wise to interfere with the regular school work. Anything that would do so is regarded as against good policy. On the contrary, the workers keep in mind the idea that the highest education attainable should be the first consideration with every individual.

They rejoice because a number of boys have been induced to return to school, and two or three of them have become ambitious to attend college. To several of them this ambition has meant giving up the club work, which in itself was a sacrifice, but they still come to see Mr. Hawley and talk over with him their plans. One boy had lost hope of attaining an education and had left school. Now he is attending the evening school. "We didn't have any ambition. We just

hung around on corners and went to picture shows and loafed. Now we feel different. We want to do something. We want to make good."

"Don't you loaf or go to scenic temples any more?"

"Not much. We don't have time," he grinned; "I save 50 cents a week on those shows. That's towards college." The boy stopped and twirled his cap on his fingers then: "We're learning how to talk, now. We don't learn so much slang as we used to, and"—he stood up straight and gave his head a proud toss—"we are learning to conduct ourselves properly."

Like to Go There

Passing down the street when the classes were dismissed, three or four boys continued the discussion of whether or not the Boston Elevated Railway Company should erect guard rails and gates at all of its stations. The question had been taken up at the junior council meeting. One of the boys reproved another because the latter had not spoken at the meeting. "I can't speak; I don't know how," he replied. "But I like to go to the club," he continued, "I learn such a lot there by listening. I never heard any one talk like those club leaders since I left school."

Two girls were walking with the boys then. "Isn't it so," one of them said, "I just love to hear them speak. Where I work the people talk any old way, and I get so I don't know any better. Mother always wanted me to talk right, but it's hard when nobody does. She always listens when she goes to church or anywhere, and when she comes home she tells us about it."

Mr. Hawley had joined the little group by this time, and overheard what was said. "Is that so," he said, "you are

hungry for that? Who would have thought—? well, well!"

Strict care is taken that only those who have left the day school shall be admitted to any of the opportunity clubs. As the pupils of the school are obliged to show their certificates, so the members of the clubs are provided with similar tickets provided by the directors and which they are required to bring each evening in order that they may be punched. This certificate names the last school that its possessor attended and tells where he is employed. It means that only those who are entitled to the privileges of the clubs become members of them, and is a record for parents and guardians, showing whether or not the son or daughter has spent the evening at the schoolhouse.

It was predicted that classes such as these, where the idea is pleasure rather than work, would be attended by lack of discipline, but this is not so. They form in long, orderly lines and pass before the ticket puncher one at a time before going to their class rooms. To those who are conducting the work this is a graphic picture. Mentally they look at the 5000 or more who receive work certificates from the school committee every year, joining the army of toilers either from necessity or because they see no good in going to school any longer, and then turn their eyes on this orderly line coming back to the schoolhouse for educational and social uplift, that would not otherwise be theirs.

Clubs Organized

The clubs already organized are the junior city council, with a membership of 23, glee club 29, drum corps 34, band 25, athletic association 42, young men's club 25; orchestra 33 and dramatic club 63. This means a total enrollment of 247 boys and young men in all the

Entertainment, Not Hard Study, the Aim—People Learn There Value of Good Education

STIRRING AMBITION

classes, or 223 persons without duplication of names. As registered in the club the girls number 194, divided as follows: Dramatic club 40, plain sewing 12, novelty sewing 12, folk dancing 70, chorus 30 and game club 30. There are 173 young women enrolled without duplication of names. The percentage of attendance at the end of December was 86 for the girls and 78 for the boys; and for all, 82. The total enrollment is nearly 500 at present.

While the schoolhouse is the official place it is not the only center for this work. Mr. Hawley's home, just around the corner, is besieged day and night by eager questioners who want his opinion on everything from what would make a good "yell" to the solution of a stiff proposition in algebra or how to rig up an electric battery. The youngsters come, too, for heart-to-heart talks, and Mr. and Mrs. Hawley are always there to receive them and give their assistance to them.

Once a week a meeting of the central committee, composed of the president and one member of each club, meets at Mr. Hawley's home to discuss subjects pertaining to the good of all. One of the important issues they have decided is the yell:

"Unity, unity, opportunity! Rah, rah, rah!"

And this yell is practiced frequently. The children appointed committees who searched the stores for weeks for color combinations. A light blue and yellow have been selected and now they are being made up into rosettes and banners. This selection has given something of a college spirit to the work.

"I like that word 'unity' in there," confided one of the boys, a "newsy" in the drum corps, to Mrs. Hawley when the meeting broke up. He referred to the "yell." "It's good to work for each other. I hope we'll all be together when we're men. I wanted to have it something that said we'd all hang together, but I guess this is all right."

When he heard the yell given later with a gusto that nearly took off the roof, he looked at Mrs. Hawley and exclaimed, "It'll do all right," and he grinned.

The Entertainments

The central committee plans for entertainments. A party was given some time ago for the parents and friends of the members. They turned out, hard working men and women, most of them, and they were proud to come and see what their children were doing, and join in the merrymaking. One of the young men was chairman of the evening, the orchestra played and the band and the drum corps had parts. Another time they had a lecture with stereopticon illustrations on "Bruno," the bear that, so the story goes, was brought up like a child in the Maine woods. Cooperating with the evening school, when the latter gave its party just before closing for the holiday vacation, the Opportunity orchestra furnished the music.

Nothing further than occasional entertainments has been arranged for the parents, but when they can, the mothers come with their daughters for the gymnasium lessons. At present the league has plenty to do with what it has already undertaken, and classes for the others can be added at any time they are needed. A good start is the important thing just now, and the league desires first of all to put the work on a sound basis. When that is done it will be comparatively easy to extend the activities in any direction.

The work that is being done in East Boston probably is broader than will be undertaken by any other organization, for it is not only doing the work, but experimenting with methods and means and also training its leaders. It is an original work in an untried field. Eventually Mr. Hawley would have a city or town conducting such work in its different sections and employ a director who would have charge of all, just as now the city has a director in charge of its evening schools. Next to him would be a trained local worker in each section, preferably resident in the neighborhood where they would be within reach at all times.

The home influence resulting from such a plan, he thinks, is of inestimable value. His own house is open at all hours to those interested in the work. Committees meet there, classes are held there and some of the boys who want to join the orchestra have engaged a teacher to give them violin lessons pather at the house. Mr. Hawley does not aim, of course, to make this a permanent arrangement, but he thinks it desirable to have the worker a resident of the neighborhood when possible.

The people of East Boston have commented freely and favorably upon the work that is being done through the school. One woman said, "It is too good to be true. It is a movement free from graft and politics." Another said, "It is the only movement ever started here to turn the masses of young people from harmful recreation to recreation that is inspiring and beneficial."



(Photo by Newcomb & Robinson, Boston)

Audience gathered for the first neighborhood entertainment given by opportunity clubs in school extension work

GOLF IN IRELAND ON LINKS NEAR THE SEA IS FASCINATING SPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

THOUGH the little Scottish city on the coast of Fife is the Mecca of all true golfers, it must be impressed upon every one who sets out "on pilgrimages" that nowhere in the United Kingdom can be found finer sea courses or a heartier welcome than in Ireland. The coast of Clare, upon which the thundering Atlantic rollers surge and break, can boast of a famous golf course at Lahinch, certainly one of Ireland's finest links, while further north, on the coast of Sligo, is to be found this county's golf headquarters at Ross point.

This course is grandly situated at the head of a peninsula running into Sligo bay, and as you stand on the greenlands a wonderful panorama is outstretched before you; southward, beyond the river, rises the rounded top of Knocknarea, the bold outline of Ben Bulbin rears its menacing crest inland; another stretch of water separates the links from Lissadell, the seat of Sir Josselyn Gore-Both, which can dimly be seen sheltered amid bosky shades, while long lines of glistening silver strands separate the links from the broad Atlantic.

These greenlands have many attractions for the nature-lover, for from April till October they are a glowing carpet of many-hued flowers, indeed, on the tops of the mountains which guard this delectable spot, are found plants and flowers which grow nowhere else in the United Kingdom.

But we must journey on to the north, past the famous strand of Bundoran, a name to evoke countless happy memories among Irish golfers, to Portrush, the scene of many championship meetings, and a course given a very high place by players of discernment. But just as



(Copyright, D'Arcy, 64 Dawson st., Dublin)

On the seaside links at Portmarnock—Driving from the first tee in Irish amateur championship match over one of the most picturesque courses in United Kingdom

headquarters, for where, one may ask, can one find, in easy distance of a large city, itself full to the brim of sights of surpassing interest, so magnificent a quartet of golf links as Ballyvaughan, Malahide island, Dollymount and Portmarnock?

I wish I could take my pilgrim friend, the enthusiast who has not yet tasted the ineffable delight of a real seaside course, to Portmarnock, and ask him to show his mettle by negotiating hole 12, "just a mashie pitch." We will suppose that he has "well and truly" struck his ball, and, climbing over the sand hills to the green, finds it lying near the

pin having escaped such a hair-raising platitude of bunkers, as guards a hole aptly named "Hades." He has "got his three," and, with a light heart you lead him to the thirteenth tee. Who can forget, having once played round this enchanted course, the glorious sight which will meet his gaze? He finds himself on a tiny plateau overlooking the Irish sea, sparkling with the "many-twinkling smile of wave-laughter;" the firm golden sand stretching a mile on each side in noble curves; while to the right the hill of Howth, crowned with its glory of gorse and heather, broods over the scene; and the little island, "Ireland's Eye," lies athwart Howth harbor,

whence the white wings of yachts and pleasure boats are dancing on their way, hoping for more breeze off Lambay, another island which fills in the sea-scapes.

That our friend will turn away with regret to the business of the day, it may be taken for granted, and his opponent may perhaps tell him a story which, although well known in Britain, may not be so familiar to him. It goes this way: The scene is laid on one of Scotland's famous golf links, and the southerner, absorbed in watching the mellow lights of a beautiful sunset, could not refrain from drawing the attention of his caddy, a dour Scottish laddie, to the wonderful

view. "Aye, 'tis bonny," was his reply, "but pay attention to your game."

The lover of golf must visit Ireland; he must try his hand at the "Island," one of the most tricky yet fascinating courses to be found; he must visit the Newcastle course, the pride of County Down, magnificently situated at the foot of the Mourne mountains; he must run out in a motor to Baltray near the famous town of Drogheda lying in the valley of the Boyne, and his visit will not be complete without a call on the Royal Dublin Golf Club at Dollymount, where he can be assured of a "Cead Mille failte," and of the best of golf on this far-famed links.

CITY RECEIVES SCHOOL MONEY

NEWARK, N. J.—City Treasurer Day received recently from Albert B. Meredith, county superintendent of schools, a check representing the largest installment of Newark's share of the state school funds. The check was for \$815,535.29. It represented 90 per cent of the state school tax raised by direct taxation for last year. Ten per cent of this tax is held in reserve for apportionment later.

The total amount that will be received for the use of the local public school department for the school year ending June 30 next is \$1,401,392.95. That amount is the city's share of the total apportionment to Essex county, which is \$2,104,676.84.

The recent payment is the fourth installment of the whole sum. The first was made Sept. 22, and was \$274,943.10. This represented a portion of the first-class railroad tax apportionment, of which there still remains unapportioned the sum of \$176,470.08.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

O Mister Owl's a stately fowl
With eyes as big as saucers;
He sees the bees that ply their thread
And says, "How well you draw, sirs."

"A coat of blue and knickers, too,
Of palest rosy satin,
Were just the thing when on the wing
And also when they're sat in."



"I'll order it, to-whoo, to whitt,"
So cries this fowl erratic;
"Pray say, to wit, to who to fit?"
Asks Frog, quite ungrammatic.

"To fit my child with manners mild,
My Howlet, full of wit, too;
Though such a fluffer he's not a duffer—
A pretty shape to fit to."

So Froggie sews and keeps his nose
Down to his task most steadily;
The spool's a tool, so Sally finds,
That works most readily threadily.

At half-past nine the buttons fine
In place are neatly set;
Each bears a star that says things are
In union safely met.

We see the twins are bringing pins—
Owl dare not trust a button;
(Let's tell the worst—his buttons burst
One day when there was mutton).

To join a party with manners hearty,
The little owl goes flopping;
And through the menu he eats (just 'tween you
And me) without once stopping.

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MR. LINCOLN WAS SIMPLY A MAN

FOLLOWING are portions of the Lincoln centennial oration of Gov. Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton University, in the Auditorium, Chicago:

Lincoln was a comprehensive man, a general man. It is difficult to subject him to analysis by qualities, because he was not a composite of qualities—he was simply a man. We say he was honest, but that is not the mark of a quality; it is a description of his character in the large. He was honest because he was so big that he couldn't be anything else. He couldn't hide what he was. It is your small, mean man who runs to cover. The big man has to stand out in the open and be himself.

Lincoln saw things for himself. The common man sees things through the eyes of somebody else. He believes what he is told is true. But Lincoln not only looked and saw for himself, but he saw deeper than other men saw. He looked to realities, while other men judged by conventional appearances.

Before he became President, Lincoln had gone from one partial success to another partial success; his contemporaries said it was from failure to failure. But that was part of his preparation for his career as President. No man can be a great public servant if he has succeeded

so well in any private occupation that he has become completely immersed in it. If Lincoln had become a great lawyer, he would have lost that large comprehension of all interests which was his noblest endowment; he would have been submerged by the special interests of the law.

Lincoln was not hampered by wealth. The wealthy man is always a conservative; if new things are done, they may sweep away his riches. Lincoln was so poor that he could afford to have anything happen. Therefore, he had no prejudice against trying to make things better; he did not dread making them worse.

Lincoln could detach himself. He could take himself out of the turmoil of happenings and judge circumstances calmly. Always set your faith on the man who can withdraw himself. Don't trust a man who is forever in the thick of the fight. Don't trust a leader who is always hot. Any man can agitate enough to stir up the cry for reform; there are few men who can think sanely and quietly how to bring the reform to pass.

LOYAL TRIO

At a certain juvenile party one small boy, aged about 6, was overheard to ask his neighbor, aged ditto:
"Say, what college are you going to when you get grown up? 'Cause I'm going to Princeton!"
"So'm I," replied the other.
"Me too! I'm going to Princeton when I'm big," added a third. Presently low tables were brought in for refreshments. The three youngsters were standing together while these preparations were going on. Said the first boy to his mates: "Say, let's us three Princeton fellows sit together!"—Woman's Home Companion.

WHY?

WHY does a kite keep still at a great height? As you read this you may be looking out across a sea-bay. Here and there along the coast you may see the water being disturbed in small patches by the gusts of wind blowing off the shore.

Farther out to sea the water is all in the same state, not patchy. This means that the wind near the shore is blowing in little bits at a time, and if you were in a small boat you would feel it quite strong at one moment and not at all a few yards farther on. If you were flying a kite close to the ground it would dive unsteadily in these small gusts, but far out at sea it would fly quite steadily. So it would if it got high up in the air.

The reason is that the surface of the ground is very uneven, broken up by hills and valleys and trees and houses and bays and promontories, round all of which the gusts blow at intervals. Flying men prefer to be at a great height because, like the kite, their aeroplane goes more steadily high up than near the surface of the earth.—Children's Magazine.

WALNUT TABLET

Four cupfuls of white sugar, one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of golden syrup, one half cupful of chopped walnut meats, one half teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Put the sugar, milk and syrup into a saucepan and stir over the fire until the mixture boils up. Keep boiling for 10 minutes without stirring until the mixture thickens, and add the chopped walnuts with the vanilla extract while stirring. Turn into a buttered tin, and when cool mark into squares with a knife. Use when cold.—Exchange.

SURFACE OF WATER IS TOUGH

MR. CHARLES VERNON BOYS gave a lecture, in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts, principally to children, on the wonders of liquid surfaces, says a special to the Monitor. He said that all liquids had skin surfaces, the skin of pure water being stronger than that of any other liquid except molten metal, the tension of its surface being equal to 3 grs. to the square inch. It was possible to blow bubbles with soap and water because the strength of the skin was reduced by the soap. Unusually large bubbles can be produced by blowing through the hands previously dipped in water, soap and glycerine. An experiment was made which proved this. Water which was poured gently into a sieve was retained in the sieve until the skin was broken.

Water surface is so tough that spiders and other insects are able to run on

streams and ponds, while gnats and mosquitos hang just beneath the surface with their mouths in the air above. A globe of another liquid can be formed and maintained inside a jar of water, provided it, issued slowly enough from the pipe, and was of the same density as the surrounding liquid. The lecturer illustrated this fact by an experiment which roused the meeting to enthusiasm, the liquid inside the jar being bright crimson in color and very conspicuous.

When oil is poured on water it spreads itself out until only one millionth part of an inch thick, a teaspoonful being sufficient to obliterate all the ripples in a space 30 yards wide, even if a strong wind should be blowing. Saponine is a hundred times frothier than soap and produces wonderfully beautiful bubbles, which collapse and shiver and become round again.

TALK ON WONDERS OF THE SEA

THE second of a series of lectures by F. Martin Duncan was given at the London Institute under the title of "Father Neptune's Kingdom," says a special to the Monitor. The audience was, as on previous occasions, mainly composed of children, who seized with avidity on every wonder of the seashore presented to them by the lecturer. He told them of wonderful moss animals that inhabit the pools left by the receding tide among the rocks, each of which possesses not only a little room of its own, but is equipped with seven tentacles which serve as a brush and comb to be used when necessary. Some very interesting points with regard to jelly fish were disclosed. In his early days the jelly fish forms part of a hydra. This hydra begins life by floating about in the ocean or fixing himself to the bottom of the sea, and undergoing what the lec-

turer called a process of tight lacing, by which small pieces ultimately break away and become jelly fish.

The phosphorescence seen at night in the tropics, and in other oceans also when the water is sufficiently warm, is due to the presence of millions of tiny jelly fish. He told of the ways of the hermit crab, which carries a sea anemone about with him wherever he goes. Why the crab and the anemone are friends has been a matter of wonder up till lately, but it is now believed that the crab derives benefit from the fact that, when all is quiet the anemone affords him a certain amount of shelter from his foes, while the benefit accruing to the anemone is that he gets carried from place to place by the crab.

Crabs are full of character; no two crabs are alike. Some are always ready to fight on the slightest provocation,

while others dart away into the sand and hide at what they think is the approach of danger.

HOME LESSON

Parental interest in the educational progress of a child could not go much farther than in the case of Mr. Jones, whose method of solving mathematical problems would have been appreciated at Dotheboys hall. The Miami News tells the tale.

This was the note which was handed to one of the grade teachers the other day:

"Dear Mum—Please excuse Johnny to-

day. He will not be at school. He is acting as timekeeper for his father. Last night you gave him this example, if a field is four miles square how long will it take a man walking three miles an hour to walk 2½ times around it? Johnny ain't no man, so we had to send his daddy. They left early this morning, and my husband said they ought to be back late tonight, though it would be hard going. Dear Mum, please make the next problem about ladies, as my husband can't afford to lose the day's work. I don't have no time to loaf, but I can spare a day off occasionally better than my husband can. Resp'y yrs. Mrs. Jones."

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

READING SEALED QUESTIONS

A SEALED question reading test is one of the simplest, and at the same time one of the most bewildering tricks that can be done by amateurs. A confederate is needed—some person in the audience.

Begin by giving each person a slip of paper. Ask each one to write a question. When all have finished writing, announce that you propose to answer the questions, without opening the paper. To have cards and envelopes that can be sealed by each person doing the writing is a more mystifying way. Your confederate also writes a question—one agreed upon beforehand—and you must keep his envelope where you can tell it from all others, for the secret of the trick is that this must be opened last of all, although his sentence must be read first. For example,

the confederate may have written. "What happened on Linden when the sun was low?"

When you have all the slips before you pretend to mix them thoroughly, but take care that you do not lose sight of the one slip that you know about. Then pick up one of the others and look at it carefully, as if you were trying to gather its contents. "This," you say, "is a very curious question. 'What happened on Linden when the sun was low?' Why, everybody should know the answer to that: 'On Linden when the sun was low, The frog he would a-wool go.'"

Then you open the envelope and repeat the words again, as if you were reading the slip aloud, and you ask, "Did somebody ask that question?" and your confederate promptly says that he did. This gives you the chance to read the slip that you hold.—Youths Companion.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

CONCEALED WORD SQUARE

One word is concealed in each sentence.

1. The grain is springing from the ground.
2. The table is round.
3. The mills are running.
4. He is in earnest.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Paste.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



"A Basket Party in Canada," one of the willing members of which is the Shetland pony

A READER of the Monitor, who lives in Melrose Highlands, Mass., contributes the pretty picture printed today. The story accompanying it is entitled "A Basket Party in Canada," and is as follows:

"This Shetland pony is very strong and makes no effort in trotting along the pleasant winding country roads with his load of happy children. They enjoy stopping now and then to pick raspberries that grow as big as cherries; or blueberries, of which they can gather a quart in a few moments, they are so plenty; and the pony is quite contented to stand patiently, ready to shake his sturdy head and toss his mane, any time they are ready to start on again. He appears to

enjoy the brisk cool air of the Canadian country and keeps trudging right along through the great dark green spruce trees, with a few scattered tall noble pines of the primeval forest. The children ride along the curving shores of the bright blue Kennebecasis river, with views of the graceful sky-line of hills and mountains in the distance. A greenish soft misty light hanging over them."

Honorable mention: Olive Lacey, Chicago; Barrett Hufaker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Elsa G. Robinson, Chicago. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds.

FITTING BOYS FOR BUSINESS

IN AN article in the San Francisco Examiner on preparation for business, Lewis Nixon, former shipbuilder and commercial expert, says:

The education of 90 per cent of our public school children ends with their graduation. From school they go directly into commercial life. If, then, they are to be fitted for that life, the study of commercial methods must be made a part of the public school course. Commercial education generally in the United States is far inferior to that offered in European countries and far inferior to what it should be.

Ask any German schoolboy concerning, for instance, some town in the West Indies, and he will not only be able to give you its exact location, but will be able to tell you something about the social, religious and political customs of the people living there. The American schoolboy is often not quite sure of the location of important American cities.

The American boy is not made to realize that while America is the greatest nation in the world, it is not the only one. The time is speedily approaching when we shall have to spread out, commercially. We shall most probably first make a fight for the immense business possibilities of Mexico and the great South American republics.

To be able to compete with the great German and French interests which have already established a footing there, our young men will have to acquire the Spanish language. You can't do business

or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

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with a nation whose language you cannot speak. All the representatives of French and German houses in South America speak Spanish. Our business ambassadors will have to do the same. For this reason Spanish ought to be taken up in the public schools.

The first six years of public school life should be given to the mastery of the elements, the tools of education. From 12 to 14 the public school pupil should take up subjects that will help him to earn a living.

Commercial history and foreign languages, particularly Spanish, should be taken up as early as possible, and the opportunities afforded by the public school should be supplemented by evening schools for those who have to earn their living as soon as they graduate from public school.

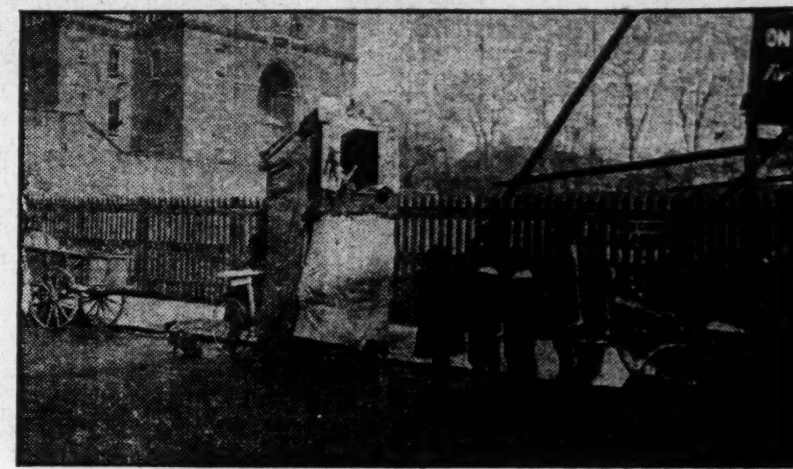
Our boys and girls must be familiar with the great facts of the commercial and economic world if they are to become leaders in commercial affairs—commercial statesmen, so to speak.

Gifford Pinchot, former United States forester, has become an active worker among the Boy Scouts of America. He is the chief scout woodsman of the organization and will have plenty of work in arranging various activities in the woods for the boys, says the New York Observer.

His time will be devoted chiefly to forestry. He will propose various lines of study for the scouts dealing with the conservation of the natural resources of the country. He will give time to help the boys to learn more about the trees, plants and other resources of the country.

As chief scout woodsman he will have plenty to do. Mr. Pinchot, however, is delighted with the opportunity. He already has taken a hand in the organization of a troop of boy scouts in Milford, Pa. He makes addresses to them on forestry. Mr. Pinchot will give a certain amount of time every month to the boy scout work.

PUNCH NOT ALWAYS A PUPPET



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Punch and Judy show as it may be seen any day in a London street

A CHILDREN'S lecture in connection with the Selborne Society was given by Wilfred Mark Webb in the theater of the civil service commission, Burlington gardens, the subject being the history of Punch and Judy, says a London special to the Monitor. A little theater in which the familiar show was worked by the Brothers Jesson to illustrate the lecturer's remarks, stood on the platform by his side.

The puppet show, said Mr. Webb, was known in China at least 1000 years B.C., but Punch was not always a puppet; he was an actor in the farces which the people of Naples used to play in the country. The play had a sort of plot, but the actors made up a great deal of the dialogue as they went on, after the manner of modern "gag." The most important character in the farce was the harlequin, who dated back from the Roman times and in later days took part in miracle plays with Noah and his wife and other Biblical characters. The mask he wore was a relic of the time when people made sacrifices and blacked their faces so that they should not be known.

In course of time Punch took on some of the harlequin's attributes. A troupe of Neapolitan players came to England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and remained a long time. Their play contained Punch and the harlequin and pantomime but only Punch remained in it today. Then, from being a play acted by living people, Punch and Judy became a marionette show, and ultimately a puppet show as we know it today. Originally Punch was a man with a very big nose and a hump back, but the protuberance in front was of later date, and probably arose from the custom of wearing stuffed doublets.

The name Punch probably came from the Italian Pincino. Two things were always the same about him: he had a squeaky voice and he always got the best of everybody, including his satanic majesty, by the help of his stick. The

place of the priest in the original show is now taken by the doctor, but his white tie, black clothes and wig still remain. The devil has been changed into the crocodile; the old watchman was first transformed into the beadle, and has since been still further modernized as an ordinary constable. In the old times there used to be another lady in the play, named Polly; there was also a boy named Hector on which Punch used to ride; both these characters had, however, become obsolete.

At the close of the lecture a performance of Punch and Judy was given by the Brothers Jesson much to the delight of the juvenile audience which filled the hall.

UNEXPLORED LAND

More than 1,000,000 square miles of the continent of Africa—an eleventh of its total area—still remain unexplored. About three fourths of the unknown country lies within the desert of Sahara, but there are also many fertile regions that have never been visited by a European. The largest stretch of unexplored country near the seacoasts is in Liberia, about 20,000 square miles, all within 200 miles of the sea. The basin of the Upper Nile and the adjoining regions of the Kongo basin, Morocco, parts of Abyssinia, Somaliland, British East Africa, and many other districts, have yet to be surveyed and mapped. Ample opportunities still await the pioneer and explorer in the dark continent.—Youth's Companion.

DAYTON BOYS

The two little boys with smiling faces whose pictures were printed on the children's page of the Monitor on Saturday, Jan. 13, have their home in the Ohio city of Dayton. The photograph was sent in by Lloyd B. Coate, also of Dayton.

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THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests

WOMEN ON POSTAGE STAMPS.—III.
AMONG other ladies whose portraits appear on stamps are those of the once royal family of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. Queen Emma Kaleleonalani was the consort of Kamehameha IV.

Princess Victoria or, to give her full name, Princess Victoria Kamamalu, a sister of the Kamehameha IV., and V., was the Hawaiian premier for six years during Kamehameha IV.'s rule, and for the greater part of one year under his successor. Queen Kapiolani was the wife of King Kalakaua. The King in 1891 was succeeded by his sister, Queen Liliuokalani, whose deposition was effected in 1893. The republic of Hawaii was proclaimed the following year, 1894.

The remaining Hawaiian portrait is one of Liliuokalani's sister, the Princess Likolike. Princess Miriam Likolike married Archibald Cleghorn, and but for the abolition of the monarchy their daughter, Princess Victoria Kaiulani, would be heir to the throne.—Stamp Collectors Fortnightly.

YEAR'S OUTPUT OF STAMPS
The government bureau of engraving and printing delivered 10,131,069,000 perfect postage stamps during the last fiscal year. The paper required for this work amounted to 1,000,000 pounds, and to make this paper the equivalent of 4000 large pine trees was ground to a pulp. Had these trees been converted into lumber, 75 well appointed bungalows could have been built. The paper itself would make an edition of 3,000,000 12-page 7-column papers.

As the stamps were printed from intaglio-engraved plates in which the entire surface is covered with ink and wiped with a cloth that leaves the ink only in the engraved lines, the amount of ink required was 387,500 pounds. But only 10 per cent of this was actually applied to the stamps, the balance being wiped off. The gum on the back of the stamp is made by roasting the highest grade of tapioca starch such as is used for making pudding, and as \$25,000 pounds were used, all of the inhabitants of a large city could have

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Monday's Monitor

been given their fill of tapioca pudding for one meal with the material.

The sheets of 100 stamps each, as sent to the postoffices, piled upon each other, would make a shaft over 6 miles high, and placed end to end would make a strip 15,000 miles long; and as there are 10 rows of stamps in each sheet, a strip of single stamps would be 150,000 miles long and would girdle the earth six times with something over.—Popular Mechanics.

NEW STAMPS IN CANADA

Mekeels Weekly announces the issue of the Canada King George stamps, the 1c and 2c values having been seen. The design is similar to the King Edward stamps, the arrangement of the upper half of the stamp being the same, except that the words "Canada Postage" are larger and bolder. The lines of the oval are also more prominent, while the crowns in the upper corners are changed in form. The King is in a full dress naval uniform, though without chaplain, and faces to left. The oval containing the portrait is smaller, the band around it being slightly wider. This oval band terminates at the King's shoulder in a group of maple leaves on each side, leaving an open space below the oval in which is placed the value in words in two horizontal lines. The squares in the lower corners containing the figures of value are larger and fully shaped. The colors are changed, the 1c being a bright green and the 2c a carmine red. Paper and perforation are unchanged, and the stamps are not watermarked. The whole arrangement and appearance is far superior to the English issue.

HEAVY POSTAGE

A clipping from the Portland Oregonian tells of a mail parcel requiring postage of \$40.82 that was despatched from Seattle, Wash., to Melbourne, Vic. The bundle was "encased in a wooden frame five feet long by five feet wide and several inches thick. . . . Forty stamps each of the 81 denomination and several minor stamps, representing a cost of \$40.82 were required to pay postage on the package going as first-class mail. The total weight is 82 pounds."

It is believed that a large painting was the contents of the crate. At the postal union rate of 50 cents a pound for foreign first-class matter, to which no limit of weight applies, the cost on 82 pounds would be \$41, and allowing for registration, the package weighed 82 pounds approximately, according to the postage. The superintendent of mails of Seattle claims that it probably was the largest single piece of mail ever handled at his office.

NEW SWEDISH ISSUE

Consul Wennberg points out that the 5 ore Gustaf V., watermarked crown, is the stamp of the day in Sweden with prices varying from 8 to 35 cents per copy. He cautions collectors not to buy too many copies at the higher prices, considering 13 cents for unused and 3 cents for used copies a fair average at the present time. He advises special attention to the new values 15, 20, 25, 30

and 35 ore and those wanting them to procure them as early as possible because distinct changes in shades of the 20, 25 and 30 ore have already been observed, and the first shades will always become the scarcest. All issues are perf. 13x13½.—Mekeels.

STAMP PRINTING

While the stamps of nearly all the European countries are printed from electrotypes, those of North and South America are printed from steel plates. The United States government has spent much time and money in experimenting to find the most satisfactory method, and has adopted that of engraving, although it costs somewhat more, says the New York Times.

Our regular sizes of stamps are engraved in sets of 400, arranged 20x20. As they leave the printing press they are made to pass through a gumming machine, where a boiling hot preparation of glue is evenly distributed over them. They then pass on to a dryer, which quickly hardens or sets the gum, after which they are perforated, five sheets at a time, and cut in four sections of a hundred stamps each. They are then wrapped in bundles and packed in small cases, which are kept in vaults at a low temperature until shipped to the various postoffices throughout the country.

It was not until 1892 that the government attempted to engrave its own stamps in its bureau of engraving and printing at Washington. Prior to that time the work was done by a private company with plants situated here and there throughout the country, which now has the contract for supplying Mexico and nearly all the South American republics. From time to time special exhibition stamps have been issued, and this work has been let out by contract, the government deeming it unwise to go to the extra expense of installing an equipment for handling them.

NICARAGUAN RARITY

Hermann Focke sends us a very interesting error recently discovered in 5c value of the stamps surcharged on the back of the 2c railroad stamps, says Mekeels. The fiscal surcharge, "Timbre Fiscal—Vale 5 cts" occurs on both sides of the stamps, in both cases reading down. Mr. Focke has shown us a vertical pair used. This is evidently a great rarity, and of priceless value to a specialist in Nicaragua stamps.

FRENCH ON CANADA'S STAMPS

A press despatch from Ottawa says that inasmuch as under the Canadian constitution French as well as English is the official language, a movement is largely supported to have the postage stamps of Canada printed in both English and French, instead of English only, as has been the custom.

INVERTED CENTERS

L'Echo notes that the 1c green and violet and 2c carmine and green, recently current in Cuba, have been found with inverted centers. The 10c will shortly be issued in a single color, or—ange.

HOW THEY FARED

A familiar truth which, like many of its kind, is easily forgotten, is well enforced in a little conversation between an old lady and her granddaughter. The granddaughter asked: "Were your folks poor, grandma, when you were a little girl?"

"We thought we were, my dear. We were pioneer farmers, and lived in a log cabin. It was large and comfortable; the floors were warmly carpeted and we had plenty to eat and plenty to wear. But we raised everything ourselves and made our own cloth."

"We had no money to go to the stores, even if there had been any stores to go to, and so we felt very poor. There were two things we were all very fond of, and oh, how we longed for them! How often we wished we could afford them! But we couldn't. Those two things were salt mackerel and store molasses."

"O-o-o!" said the little girl. "Why, what did you have to eat, then?"
"Nothing but beef, mutton, chickens, venison, quail, squirrels, wild ducks, brook trout and such things. As for molasses, we hadn't anything but maple syrup."—Good News.

SPORT IN SAND

There is fun for little folks in a pan of clean, white sand. An agateware dripping pan of very large size and with handles is a most satisfactory and inexpensive sand tray, and may be found at a kindergarten shop. Cover a low sewing-table with white oilcloth, set the pan, filled two thirds full of sea sand, upon it, and a child will be happy with this new play material for days.

The sand should be dampened that the small fingers may mold it into balls. With mother's help, some toy landscapes may be laid out.

The damp sand can be smoothed and patted into miniature roads, streets and small city squares. Pebbles and small sea-shells may outline the streets in this toy village; pine and hemlock twigs stuck into the damp sand make trees, and child's Noah's ark may line the streets.—Delineator.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What fireside implement?

MR. LINCOLN'S RISE

(From a letter from A. Lincoln to the Hon. J. W. Fell, in 1859)

I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families, second families, perhaps I should say. My mother . . . was of a family by the name of Hanks. . . . My father . . . grew up literally without any education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears, and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin', and cipherin'" to the rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been in school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

POET FACTORY

Everybody knows that the Washington Irving high school is turning out twice a year dozens and dozens of expert stenographers and bookkeepers, score upon score of near Rue de la Paix dressmakers and milliners, and a like number of deft designers of all sorts of decorative things, besides sending a full quota of girls to Barnard and the Normal College, says the New York Sun. Principal McAndrew has hitherto, however, carefully suppressed the fact that within the walls of the old red brick building on West Twelfth street a poet factory is in constant operation.

Here is a sample of the work turned out:

The skirts that our grandmothers wore
Would clothe at least two of us now.
But none of us girls would adore
The skirts that our grandmothers wore.
The hoops that are outspread no more.
Yet we will all have to allow
The skirts that our grandmothers wore
Would clothe at least two of us now.

COLLEGE FOUNDER

Henry VI was the founder of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge.—Children's Magazine.

ONLY TWO WEEKS

"Do you keep a diary, Philip?"
"Yes, I've kept one for the first two weeks in January for the last seven years."—Washington Star.

BOOK OF MARBLE

At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvelous thinness.—Exchange.

NEW OPERA BOUFFE IS SUCCESS

"Versiegelt," a One Act Farce of the Lightest Character Set to Music by Leo Blech
—New York Takes Kindly to the Work.

DER VERSIEGELTE BUEGERMEISTER appears to be the full name of the charming one-act comic opera, "Versiegelt" (Sealed Up), which Leo Blech, a conductor at the royal opera in Berlin, made from a story of that name by Raupach, written into a libretto by Richard Hatka and Podes Milo. When it was first sung at Vienna, in October, 1909, the critics found echoes of Wagner, especially in the sly introduction of the watchman's music from "Meistersinger," to characterize Lampe, the town's guardian and nurse, and also of Humperdinck, to whom as teacher and friend of the composer the score is dedicated.

Indeed, the opera is nearer Humperdinck in the folk-like character of the music and the pretty independence of the melodies. It is said that the music has nowhere the originality of such a score as the "Barber of Bagdad," for example; but for all that it is cleverly put together and has a charm which perhaps not even the Humperdinck music has in its purely sprightly vein. It is called an opera bouffe, and it is indeed a farce of the merriest description. The concerted work, for example, where three women and the one tenor volubly discuss the situation, and indeed all the little arias, duets and trios have the same brightness.

This work had a successful premiere in New York last week, with Mmes. Gadsby, Allen and Mattfeld, and Jadowitz, Weil and Otto Goritz in the cast.

The characters are Burgomaster Braun; Elsie, his daughter, in love with Bertel; Frau Gertrud, a charming young widow; Frau Wilms, living in the same house with Frau Gertrud; Bertel, Frau Wilms' son, and Lampe, general factotum of the town council and guardian of the peace. The score is printed with a funny silhouette of each character on the title page and amusing vignettes of an old-fashioned sort that establish the atmosphere of 1830 in a rustic German village.

Town Policeman Wagnerian

Lampe is a sort of Beckmesser, Malaprop and Monsieur De Tress, and the character of his music is one of the ways that the work hints at "Meistersinger." He is really the funniest member of the party, in his assumption that he is the wisest man of the village, the one without whom everything would go to pieces, and his final discomfiture, when he rushes in flustered with the importance of the disappearance of the burgomeister—who is safe hidden all the time in the widow's cottage, and there confronts his zealous servant—is really the climax of the piece.

The play begins with Frau Gertrud welcoming Frau Wilms, who is in tears because the burgomaster, who seems to bear her grudge—no doubt because of her son's suit of his daughter—has ordered her household furnishings to be sold for taxes. One possession, a family heirloom, is her handsome big wardrobe. She is resolved that this, her one treasure, shall not be auctioned. So Frau Gertrud agrees to give it house room and pretend that she has bought it. Another neighbor helps and the wardrobe is brought into Frau Gertrud's big room. Elsie and Bertel come in and have a charming concerted piece with the two women and after they go Frau Gertrud lingers, running over her prospects of getting the burgomaster to think seriously of her. She knows he has cast many a glance in her direction, and if her neighbor, Frau Somebodyelse, has caught a husband, why should not the lovely Frau Schramm also get one? She quite fancies herself in the character of the burgomaster's wife. It is said that in this scene Mme. Gadsby revealed unexpected comedy gift, and indeed throughout.

Presently in from the street comes the policeman or watchman, Lampe, and pays his compliments to Mistress Gertrud in a clumsy fashion. He carries a big umbrella and a stick as sign of his authority. He tells of his prowess, his careful charge of the village morals in a long lingo of patter, which is all the funnier in German for the piling up of explosive consonants. He reminds one of Leporello in his listing of what he can do, though his boasting is of a more selfish sort; and Frau Gertrud at last asks him why he comes to tell her all this about himself, when she already knows sufficiently well that he is poking his nose into everybody's business.

Burgomaster Boxed

Here the officious guardian of the peace recollects himself and announces that he has come on an errand from the burgomaster. Frau Gertrud is all attention. That is to say, not exactly a message, but the burgomaster had said that if he chanced to see Frau Gertrud today he might carry his compliments to the fair widow. Frau Gertrud bridges under the honor and just at this instant Lampe's eye lights on the wardrobe. His famous, experienced nose begins to smell a rat. He says it is strange that he did not know that Frau Wilms' big wardrobe, to be sold at auction today, had a "doppelganger"—double. He thinks he will just have a look into her house to see himself at rest on the subject. He goes out and Frau Gertrud has hardly time to expatiate more on the hopes that his message has kindled when a knock at the door makes her think that Lampe is returning to investigate the matter of the wardrobe. In high dudgeon she flings open the door and there stands the burgomaster himself.

A love-making scene follows and just

when the burgomaster has got to the point of asking for a kiss, Lampe is heard returning. Frau Gertrud hustles the burgomaster into the wardrobe for hiding. Then in come Frau Wilms and Lampe, and Frau Gertrud in an aside tells Frau Wilms what a fine fish she has caught—she has the burgomaster safely boxed at last.

Lampe seals up the wardrobe with wax in the name of the law, after both women have said that the key is in Bertel's hands. When he does so he hears a sound and asks what is within. Frau Gertrud laughingly assures him it is the cat. He says that a cat would mew. Then he pokes his umbrella in through the air-hole in the carvings and says that he can feel it. It is something soft. One has a sympathetic thought of the burgomaster's avoirdupois. The trio sung by Lampe and the two women here is full of the mirth of the situation, and one fancies the wrath of the man inside the cupboard.

Papa Bought Over

Lampe goes off to announce to the burgomaster his discovery that Frau Gertrud and Elsie and Bertel come in from inside the cupboard adjures them to let him out. Where can her father's voice come from? she thinks. Bertel walks up to the wardrobe and knocks on the door. "Come in," says the burgomaster, and the two naughty children are in silent ecstasies of mirth. Then they bargain with papa. Will he promise that they may marry if they will let him out? Anything, he says, so that he is out before the neighbors come in and catch him. But Elsie writes down—Bertel Bertel write—all her provisions—the little house by the mill, so many cattle, so much gold, and permission to marry Bertel today. To all the burgomaster agrees, and then is allowed to come out.

But while Lampe is heard outside

proclaiming the auction to the townsfolk, the burgomaster has a funny idea of his own. He, too, will play a joke. "Into the cupboard with you!"—and the two bewildered lovers are hustled into the wardrobe, giving Bertel only time to say that for once, at any rate, he will be alone with his sweetheart. When they are inside and fresh seals put on by the burgomaster, while squeals from Elsie hint that her lover has forgotten to be shy, Frau Gertrud comes in with her neighbors, to see the burgomaster, as she has informed them, shut up in her wardrobe. They all dance and sing around the wardrobe, poking fun at the trapped dignity, and their astonishment is great when the door is opened and the two youngsters walk out, while the burgomaster comes from his hiding place back of some curtains.

Happy Denouement

"How did you get in there?" he asks his daughter. The quick-witted Frau Gertrud is a match for him and she affirms that she herself shut them in to save them from the wrath of their cruel parent, who was trying to part them. Everybody is rejoicing over the burgomaster's change of base in regard to the lovers, when Lampe comes rushing back to say that the burgomaster and his daughter and Bertel have disappeared. He thinks now that he knows what is inside the wardrobe. It is the burgomaster, done away with by Bertel who has fled. Elsie, he is sure, lies at the bottom of the river, driven there by despair at the violent end of her parent.

The neighbors burst out in laughter and Lampe's indignation at their disbelief is silenced by the sight of the three missing folk, who join in the uproar of mirth. Then Lampe is hustled into the wardrobe and locked in, while the uproarious crowd dance around it, and bear it away on their shoulders in triumph. The four lovers are left behind and the two marriage compacts are sealed and approved and the curtain falls on a "lived happy ever after" denouement which is certainly an improvement on the usual opera finale.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

A Dickens program arranged by a committee of the Old and New Club of Malden, of which Mrs. W. P. Sheldon was chairman, was given before the members last Tuesday. The program consisted of scenes from "Dombey and Son," "Bleak House" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," in which the respective parts were taken by the following members: Alice Marwood, Mrs. Walter K. Watkins, Mrs. E. F. Wellington, Mrs. Henry M. Ballard, Mrs. Fred M. Prescott, Mrs. Benjamin G. B. Lamont, Mrs. J. E. Anderson and Mrs. Ernest M. Dean.

One of the most artistically appreciated features of the program was the scholarly synopsis of each scene and character, arranged and read by Mrs. Ernest M. Dean, who proved herself a Dickens scholar and interpreter.

The poem entitled "Ivy Leaf," written by Dickens, arranged to music by Henry Russell, director of the Boston opera house, was sung by Carl Wood of the Schubert Club, who also rendered "In Victor," by Brun Hahn, and a "Madrigal" by Caccini. Miss Grace Dean acted as accompanist.

All members of this and other Malden clubs are invited to a meeting on Monday at 4 p. m. in the rooms of the Industrial Aid, at which Miss Emma L. Fall will speak in behalf of the girls and women who are employed daily, to consider plans for a "recreation evening" for them weekly.

Legislative luncheon will be held Monday under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. Mrs. T. J. Bowler will speak on the health bills presented to the Legislature this year by the Women's Municipal League, of which she is president. Myron E. Pierce will speak of milk bills. Dr. Evangeline W. Young of medical inspection in schools, and Edward T. Hartman, president of the Massachusetts Civic League, on housing regulations.

Prof. Sophie Chantal Hart of Wellesley College and Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson of Cambridge were the speakers at both sessions of the study class last week. Professor Hart spoke of the student government existing in 19 different colleges where the students meet all the demands of a small community, as giving the training and point of view that will count in the end.

In Haynes hall, Franklin Square house, the Woman Suffrage party of ward 12 held a meeting Wednesday evening, and the Rev. George L. Perin and Mrs. Charles Park, secretary of the association spoke. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, chairman of the education committee for minimum wage boards, was the next speaker, and she explained the minimum wage board proposition. Allen S. Olmsted, 20, also spoke.

Nearly 300 persons attended the annual gentlemen's night of the Chelsea Women's Club, held at the Review Club, recently. Those who received were: Mrs. Alfred E. Jones, president, and Mr. Jones; Mrs. William H. Wyeth, first vice-president, and her son, William H. Wyeth, Jr.; second vice-president Mrs. Albert A. Tapley of Revere and Mr. Tapley; Mrs. Arthur E. Gates, recording secretary, and Mr. Gates; Mrs. John C.

E. Restall, corresponding secretary, and Mr. Restall; Mrs. Frank N. Jones, treasurer, and Mr. Jones; Edward H. Lowell, second vice-president of the Review Club and Mrs. Lowell.

A banquet followed the reception.

The Nineteen Hundred Five Literary Club of Wakefield had an art and science evening Thursday in charge of Miss Nathalie Cutler, Mrs. Eunice W. Alden, Miss Edna Walker, Miss Camilla Moses and Miss Mildred Hawkes. Rehearsals were begun for Dickens' play, "The Cricket on the Hearth," which will be presented at the club's annual guest night, Feb. 15. The cast comprises Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram, teacher of English in the high school; Miss Camilla Moses, also of the high school faculty; Miss Bessie E. David, Mrs. Eunice W. Alden, Mrs. Grace R. Bent, Miss Marion B. Lane, Miss Gertrude Redfern and Miss Irene Norton.

Miss Minna E. Tenney was the lecturer at Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the Stoneham Women's Club and she gave from personal experiences and observations an interesting story of the land of the Dutch, the customs of its people and particularly its art and the works of Rembrandt. Her subject was "Quaint Nooks in Holland and the Art of Rembrandt." The music of the afternoon was appropriate, being groups of Dutch songs in charge of Miss Mildred Green. The music and art committee, Mrs. Helen W. Stockwell, chairman, were hostesses. The teachers and pupils of the seventh grades of the public schools were present by special invitation. The chairman of the literature department, Mrs. Marie L. Drake, announced that on Feb. 13 George Wood Anderson will lecture on "The Mother." The musical program will be in charge of Mrs. Mabelle P. Conner, supervisor of music in the local schools.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Reading Women's Club, Mrs. Hattie M. Douglass spoke on "The New Profession of Home-Making," and the timely nature of the lecture brought out a large attendance. The annual musicale held by the club was a success. The program was by Mme. de Lewandowska, violinist; Miss Constance Lewandowska, pianist; and Charles F. Hackett, tenor. Mrs. Louise E. Burrage, Mrs. Lillian R. McCormack, Mrs. Gertrude B. Mooney and Miss Myrtle D. Wells had charge and during the social hour which followed the hostesses were Mrs. Elizabeth H. Brown, Mrs. Lizzie B. Mitchell, Mrs. Anna A. Sperry, Miss Flora M. Ramsey and Mrs. Maybelle B. Webster. The club passed a vote in favor of the peace arbitration treaties. The social committee has charge of the meeting Feb. 9, which will be gentlemen's evening. Pitt Parker will be the entertainer.

Mrs. Alice W. B. Fifield of the Swampscott Women's Club had charge of the business session at the regular meeting of the club Monday, when reports were read and delegates appointed for the state federation meeting on Feb. 8 and the Council of Jewish Women on Feb. 10 in Boston. Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart was the soloist of the afternoon and gave

three selections. Mrs. Clara C. Jeffers, chairman of the educational committee, then took charge of the "home day" program, and announced the subject as "Cooperation of Teacher and Parents." The first speaker, Miss M. E. Paul, a teacher in the Lynn schools, told of the numerous duties of the teacher in the schools of today and of the tasks which leave no idle moments.

Miss Paul answered many questions at the close of her paper, which called out applause. After a piano solo by Miss Della Hart the second part of the program was presented by Mrs. Kate E. Pitman, who spoke from the parents' point of view. Some matters of interest to both mothers and teachers were then discussed. Notice was given of the next meeting on Feb. 5, which will be "Dickens day."

Prefacing her report of the week's news by a list of "what happens in a day," Mrs. George W. Pfeiffer spoke before the members of the Hyde Park Current Events Club, on the Lawrence labor difficulty and the 54-hour law for workmen, the Men and Religion Movement, continued high prices, vindication of Dr. Wiley and pure food laws at Washington, presidential booms and foreign affairs. Mrs. Clarke reported for the committee on lower street car steps. The railroad commissioners will give a public hearing Feb. 9 at 10:30 a. m., at 20 Beacon street, on this subject. The second hour was in charge of the education and literature committee, when Mrs. Gilbert Balkam introduced Louis P. Nash, the new master of the Greenwood district schools, who spoke on vocational guidance, also explaining the Hyde Park school situation, the needs of the various buildings and the advantages to be derived from the Boston school system.

In conclusion, Mrs. Louise M. Woods entertained the members by reading a chapter from the "Autobiography of an Elderly Woman." The program for Jan. 31 includes: "Current Events," by Mrs. H. E. B. Waldron; lecture and reading, "The Blue Bird," Maeterlinck, by Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons, M. A.

Pilgrim Women's Literary Club members will observe their annual guest day, Monday, in the Pilgrim Congregational church when a musical program will be given and Mrs. Minna R. Mulligan, president of the state federation, will speak on "Club Ideals." The lecture will be followed by a reception and social tea.

The study class in connection with the civil service reform department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at the Boston public library Feb. 8 at 10:30 a. m.

The Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Effie Saville, 16 Holmes avenue, Brookline, on Monday afternoon. The president, Mrs. Fannie S. Payson, was in the chair. Mrs. Josephine Poor, secretary, read a report of the guest day held by the club Jan. 8, and the name of Mrs. Gilmore C. Dickey, 8 Florida street, Dorchester, was presented for admission to the club. Notices of the midwinter meeting of the federation Feb. 8, at Park Street church, were read. The program of the afternoon, in charge of Mrs. Annie B. Newton, consisted of two papers on "German Art." Mrs. Newton gave a short history of art in Germany and read a paper on Durer, after which Mrs. Lucy A. Boulter read a paper on Holbein pictures. Refreshments were served and the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Newton. Next meeting on Feb. 5, with Miss Annie Smith, 178 Humboldt avenue, Roxbury.

Prof. Richard Burton spoke on "Dickens, the Man and the Artist," at the regular monthly meeting of the Newton Center Woman's Club, held Thursday. Professor Burton has been a critical student of Dickens for a considerable time, and insists that the characters of Dickens' novels are real despite his great emphasis on prominent traits; that they can be visualized as the characters of no other novelist.

The fact that many regard Dickens as only a caricaturist is due in great part to the unfortunate drawings of Cruikshank and other artists of that day, who, it seems, could draw only dull and "spooky" figures.

Many criticize his "lack of style," but we must remember that both Thackeray and Dickens were furnishing serials on contract and were, from necessity, careless writers. Yet Dickens' works compare most favorably with the works of Thackeray and the great improvement of his later works over his earlier shows a steady advance in the matter of style.

SANTA FE ORDERS LUMBER FOR CARS

PORTLAND, Ore.—In the face of the competition of the whole Northwest, three Portland concerns have captured the largest dressed lumber order of the year, contracts for the delivery, beginning March 1, of 3,000,000 feet of car material having been let by the Santa Fe railroad.

The price is said to be slightly ahead of the present market. Two million feet of the order have been purchased from the Mountain View Timber Company, manufacturing at Kalama, Wash., and the remainder of the order has been distributed between the Inman Poulson Lumber Mill and the Ostrander Logging Company.

In all probability the order will be increased during the time of delivery, as the Santa Fe plans immediate construction of a large number of cars.

TURNFEST TO BE PLANNED

DENVER—Plans for the mammoth turnfest to be given in Denver early in June, 1913, with turners from all over the world in attendance, will be thoroughly discussed and preliminary arrangements made at the annual convention of the turners of America to be held in Indianapolis June 22.

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AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra, en route West tomorrow night, the New York Central lines will furnish a special train consisting of baggage car, diner and four 12-section drawing room steel sleepers leaving South station at 11:15 p. m. Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit and Schenectady will be visited, arriving home at 7:05 a. m. Feb. 5.

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 444, occupied by Director Lawrence and family, was attached to the southern division's Canadian Pacific express from North station at 8:30 o'clock last night, en route to Montreal, Can.

Hugh Steele, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, will put a large force of men at work after traffic hours tonight on tracks 3 to 7 inclusive in South station train shed, Boston & Albany railroad territory. New steel rails, guards and switch connections will be installed.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops for service in East Cambridge freight yard a number of heavy switch engines equipped with freight engine tanks for long transfer hauls.

For the accommodation of Boston Market Gardeners Association, en route to Braintree today, the New Haven road furnished first-class special service from South station at 10:50 a. m.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, is preparing blueprints which cover the Providence division section at South station, for electric locking, which will give Boston Terminal a complete plant.

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division Boston & Maine road, is making extensive track improvements on the southern division's north-bound main line between Prospect Hill station and tower "A," North station, the scale track being used as a south-bound main line while work is being done.

Daniel Nickols, a New Haven railroad veteran engineer running between Boston and Dedham, is spending a 15-day vacation with relatives at South Dennis on the cape.

The New Haven road will furnish first-class vestibule special service attached to the 1:03 p. m. shore line New York express from South station tomorrow, for the Fallettes orchestra, en route to New York city.

RETURNS SHOW FEWER PAPERS

PHILADELPHIA—Newspaper census figures for 1911, compiled by the American Newspaper Annual and Directory, published here, indicate that multiplication of daily papers in the United States has come to a halt. A year ago the number was 2472; the 1912 Annual lists 13 less, showing that the trend is now in the downward direction. According to this authority, suspension or consolidation of newspapers in crowded and unproductive fields is the explanation. New England has lost four dailies, New York four, middle West states nine and the western states have 13 less than a year ago. Gains have been the heaviest in the southern states, while the middle Atlantic section has an increase of three. Weekly and semi-weekly newspapers also seem to have reached their limit in numbers. The 1912 Annual names and describes 16,229 weeklies, 40 less than in 1911, and 605 semi-weeklies, as compared with 617 in 1911.

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What the Playgoer Wants to Know About the Theaters

HISTORY, POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY, IN NOVELTIES AT BOSTON PLAYHOUSES

COMEDIES of early American history are so rare that the welcome of a novelty is assured. "The First Lady in the Land," in which Elsie Ferguson will appear for two weeks at the Hollis, beginning Monday evening. The play is by Charles Frederick Nirdlinger, who adapted "The World and His Wife" from the Spanish for William Faversham. Dolly Madison is the central figure of the new comedy, and is said to provide a charming character for the graceful, talented and pretty Miss Ferguson, remembered for her acting in "Such a Little Queen." The play shows the rivalry of Aaron Burr and James Madison for the hand of the vivacious Dolly and touches upon the intrigue by which this country almost became an empire a century ago. Burr, an important character in the action, is played by Frederick Perry, last seen here as the hero of "The Man of the Hour."

MAJESTIC—"THE BOSS"
Hollbrook Blinn, long esteemed for his fine acting of heavy character roles, principally in the productions of Mrs. Fiske, has been starring for a season and a half in "The Boss," a political and social drama by Edward Sheldon, and will begin an engagement in it Monday evening at the Majestic. Structurally and dramatically, this is said to be Mr. Sheldon's best play. It sets forth the figure of a big politician of today truthfully for perhaps the first time on our stage. Mr. Blinn appears as Mike Regan, an unscrupulous politician of great power, who, through politics, forges a business man to accept him as son-in-law. How the boss is finally transformed into an honorable man through the love of his wife, following a series of exciting episodes, is the story the play has to tell.

SHUBERT—"PINAFORE"
Gilbert and Sullivan's famous operetta, "Pinafore," comes to the Shubert Monday evening for a single week with DeWolf Hopper as Dick Deadeye. The piece was revived last spring at the Casino, New York, and proved so popular that it followed its run into the summer it was sent on tour. Mr. Hopper has made a star part out of the role of Dick Deadeye, and is said to be the most amusing impersonator the part has had in this country. Eugene Cowles, the favorite basso, sings the Bosun, and the Ralph Rackstraw is Arthur Aldridge, who is said to be a tenor "find." Miss Mabel Weeks is Josephine, W. T. Carleton, Sir Joseph, George MacFarlane, Captain Corcoran; Miss Viola Gillette, Little Buttercup.

BOSTON—"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
Winchell Smith's pleasant comedy, "The Fortune Hunter," which had a long run last year at the Tremont theater, will come to the Boston theater Monday evening for a limited engagement. The play shows the adventures in the country of a city youth who could not make a success of life in New York, but who finds this success and happiness in a little village, where with less competition, his talents shine. He transforms a down-at-the-heel rural apothecary store into a glittering wonder, helps the proprietor market an invention, and finally marries his employer's daughter, securing the plan he first formed of making a wealthy match with the local heiress. Will Deming heads a good cast.

OTHER BOSTON THEATERS
Bijou—One-act play, local and instrumental music, new photo plays.
Colonial—Continued run of "The Pink Lady," with Hazel Dawn, Frank Lator, John E. Young and Alice Dovey heading a fine cast in a broadly amusing piece with the prettiest music of the year.
Plymouth—Second week of Miss Viola Allen in "The Herfords," Miss Rachel Crothers' new American comedy of the relations of men and women in the home and at business. Has a notable cast.
B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater—"Princess Rajah," pictorial dancer; Bert Leslie, the stamper; Miss Edith Helena.

AMUSEMENTS
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STAR IN NEW HISTORICAL COMEDY



Miss Elsie Ferguson, who will appear in "The First Lady in the Land" at the Hollis

IMAGINATION IN THE THEATER NEED OF AUDIENCE AND PLAY

Imagination, with which Reinhardt, who staged "Sumurun," works in the theater, is all too little considered in most theatrical productions or, indeed, in the writing of plays. Most authors drag out their exposition to dismal lengths of the obvious. In this connection a one-act play by the German dramatist, Sudermann, on view this week

at the Bijou theater, is illuminative. The dramatist appears to try only to lift the fourth wall on his people; and, while giving information enough to understand the relations of the personages, leaves much to the imagination of the audience. As a consequence the imagination is stimulated and far more vital interest is taken in the performance.

dramatic soprano; Eddie Ross in minstrel fun, the Fays and Coleys in a novel act.

TOY THEATER
The program of the Toy theater for next Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday afternoon will be "The Cuckoo," a Welsh prize play by Jeanette Marks, acted by Miss Ruth B. Delano, McGregor Jenkins, Miss Alice Kellogg, Burton Miller and Mr. Pettie, followed by "A Caprice" by Alfred de Musset, translated by Miss Lowell, acted by Miss Amy Lowell, Mrs. Alexander H. Higginson, Mr. Higginson and Mr. Sturges.

MME. NAZIMOVA COMING
Mme. Alla Nazimova, remembered in Boston for her Ibsen performances, follows Miss Ferguson at the Hollis, appearing in "The Marionettes," a comedy from the French that shows the change of a provincial moth into a Parisian butterfly.

David Graham Phillips' "White Magic" was presented in dramatic form in New York this week with Miss Gertrude Elliott in the leading role. The reviewers called the piece conventional. Its story is that of a wilful young girl who loses her way in a forest, romantically meets an artist, and ends by marrying him, rather against his will at first.

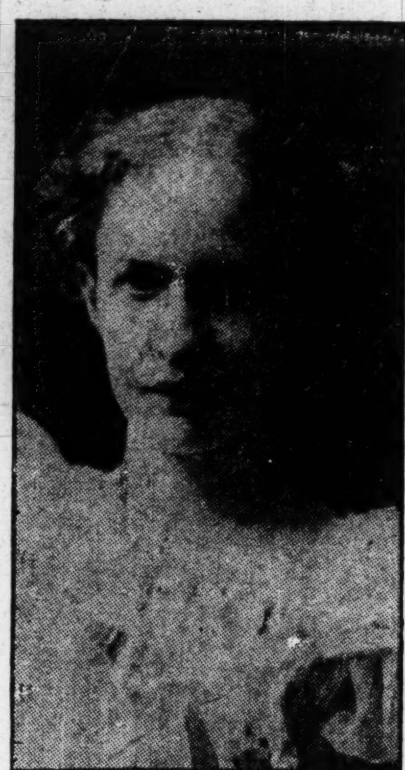
Lieber & Co. are shortly to make a New York production of Comyns Carr's version of "Oliver Twist," acted in London by Beerholm Tree. Nat C. Goodwin will play Fagin, Lyn Harding, Bill Sykes; Constance Collier, Nancy Sykes; Marie Doro, Oliver Twist.

Mrs. Fiske is to appear at the Empire, New York, Feb. 19, in "Lady Patricia," a comedy by Rudolph Besier. One act is played in the tree tops.

Charles Frohman will shortly produce Pinero's "Preserving Mr. Panure."

When "Peter Pan" was reproduced at Charles Frohman's Duke of York's theater this winter, the eighth anniversary of its first performance, Mr. Frohman had his London stage manager try the experiment of rendering Peter's fairy guardian, Tinker Bell, visible by the aid of an ingenious and expensive invention. Mr. Barrie was quite jubilant over the result—a very delightful miniature representation of Tinker Bell as if seen through the large end of an opera glass, and equally happy was the little girl who played Tinker Bell. But there the welcome in this exact visualization of Tinker Bell ended. The real Peter Panites, all things considered, seemed to prefer that Tinker Bell shall reveal herself to their inner—never to their outer eyes.

Radcliffe College Girl Writes Mill Drama for Craig Company



ELIZABETH A. MCFADDEN

CASTLE SQUARE—PRIZE PLAY
Of much local interest is the announcement of the production at the Castle Square Monday night for the first time on any stage of "The Product of the Mill," by Elizabeth Aphorpe McFadden, awarded the Craig prize this year as the play written at Harvard or Radcliffe which was found most suitable for presentation by the John Craig stock company. Miss McFadden's play was written in the playwriting classes of Prof. George Pierce Baker. The action follows the search of a mother for her boy among the cotton mills of the South, following his abduction by a half-brother of the father. The mother finds the child in the very mill owned by the father. One of the scenes shows a corner of the mill room with a loom in operation. There are other scenes in and about the mill. John Craig and Mary Young will play the father and mother, and Miss Henrietta McDannell the boy. Other parts in the cast of 16 speaking parts will be taken by George Hassell, Donald Meek, Grace Lothrop and Robert Middlemass. There will be no matinee next Monday.

Long Popular Comedian Plays Role of Dick in "Pinafore" at Shubert



DE WOLFE HOPPER

TEMPERANCE CONGRESS CALLED
TORONTO, Ont.—Massey hall, in this city, will be the scene of one of the greatest temperance gatherings ever held in the Dominion of Canada, when the national temperance congress and Ontario provincial convention opens on Tuesday, Feb. 13. Convention sessions will be held all day Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, with public mass meetings on Tuesday, Feb. 13, and Thursday, Feb. 15.

STATE TREASURER RESIGNS
AUSTIN, Tex.—State Treasurer Sam Sparks, of Belton, has resigned to go into private business, after serving three terms. J. M. Edwards, his chief clerk, was appointed by Governor Colquitt to succeed him.

AUDIENCES DESIRE BEST IN DRAMA DECLARES "THE HERFORDS" AUTHOR

LONG MRS. FISKE'S LEADING MAN



Holbrook Blinn, who will appear as a star Monday evening in "The Boss" at Majestic

"PINAFORE" A PERENNIAL JOY AFTER 40 YEARS' PERFORMANCES

No part of "Pinafore," superlatively good of its kind though it be, is too good for auditors of all ages and all kinds. Children love the piece, and hosts of them, both of the amateur stage and professional, have acted in it. The man who can only hum a tune can hum all of "Pinafore," and the experts in counterpoint delight in Sullivan's learned application of that art, and they can give you endless and most illuminating instances of how he colored the music of this exquisite score with the chanteys the sailors sang as they toiled at the capstan and the windlass. Persons who remember how Gilbert in this libretto laughed the absurdities of romantic Italian opera out of countenance delight in the spectacle of Ralph suing for the hand of the daughter of the man who is of years identical with his, while that father in turn becomes the swain of the nurse who had cared for both the lovers in their babyhood, says J. H. O'D. Bennett, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Nor does the satire end here. The flings at bureaucratic red tape and blundering and favoritism, and other governmental abuses and pretensions are obvious to anybody. Of wider range is the steady bombardment of ridicule that is directed in scene after scene of the opera at high-flown writing in English drama, whether it be "Black-Eyed Susan" and similar patriotic pieces or the bombast of Lord Lytton or Boucicault. Date "Pinafore" back 30 years—to 1848, say—and some of its most gorgeous language would have been taken with entire seriousness and few Englishmen—Thackeray one of the few of course—would have seen anything absurd in making Ralph, the able seaman, say, "Ay, even though Jove's armory was launched at the head of the audacious mortal whose lips, unhallowed by relationship, dared to breathe that precious word, yet would I breathe it once, and then, perchance, be silent evermore. Josephine, in one brief breath will I concentrate the hopes, the doubts, the anxious fears of six weary months. Josephine, I am a British sailor, and I love you!"

It is Bulwer Lytton all over. Josephine's aside, "His simple eloquence goes to my heart," is delicious. Its music is like the play of sunshine on the water. When the band of the theater swings into "Rule Britannia" at the close of each performance you feel that exquisite "Pinafore" is safe among the classics now. That is the surest proof of its unquenchable freshness, for the classics are not the relics of the past, but its brightest and best.

CITY BUYS ITS OWN BONDS
DALLAS, Tex.—Showing its faith in its own securities and likewise indicating its desire to pay the interest on bonds into its own interest and sinking fund, Dallas has \$247,500 worth of its own bonds with interest and sinking fund money. The purchase money will be replaced by the time the bonds it represents are ready for retiring. These bonds held by the city are to 6, 5, 4½ and 4 per cent issues.

COL. C. COLLINS RESIGNS
PORTLAND, Me.—Col. Charles Collins, commander of the first regiment, now the coast artillery corps, since Aug. 5, 1907, and a member of the national guard and the reserve for a period of 27 years, has asked to be retired and his request has been approved by Adjutant-General Dill, the retirement to date from March 1, 1912.

"The public is away ahead of the managers. Dramatists should give their best to the stage, the most modern thinking of which they are capable, and if the work is good, the thinking sound and interesting, the public will do its part. I think theater audiences are much underrated as a rule."

This declaration was made by Miss Rachel Crothers in a talk at the Bellevue regarding her writing of "The Herfords," now at the Plymouth theater, and her other plays.

"The drama in America has progressed wonderfully in the past five years. No more is it necessary to confine heroines to ingenues, stage age 17. Why, in 'The Herfords' there are three women, all in their thirties. To me that is the interesting time. And then how differently plays begin now than in the old days, when the rising curtain revealed the comic servants alternating courtship with explanation of the plot. Neither do audiences care to see a lot of disagreeable persons in a play. Nobody is altogether wrong in this world, nor should they be so represented in plays."

Miss Crothers laughed girlishly, a laugh which contrasted oddly with her usually serious expression and tense concentration. She is of the didactic type and masterful in a feminine way, such a woman of firm purpose and determination as would seem an ideal college president. She is brisk and very much to the point in her talk, and, as she explains her ideas, her cheeks glow and eyes shine with pleasure in her art, while she drives home her points by gentle blows of clenched hand upon the sofa back or by short sharp jabs into space.

"In my new play I try to dramatize the restlessness of women at the present day. I do not say that the woman of talent should always sacrifice everything to domesticity, although Ann is brought to a crisis where she must decide between her artistic ambition and her daughter's happiness. I do say, however, that there are many restless, non-producing women who might do something worth while as home makers instead of being merely the idlers and consumers they now are."

"I am long digesting the ideas for my plays. I wrote the first act of Miss Allen's play four years ago, then laid it aside. Last spring I rewrote the act and finished the play. The scene between Millicent and Ann I wrote at a short sitting, practically as it stands. The ideas I had been considering so long found their actual expression in an hour or so."

"No, I do not copy people from life, have never done so in my plays. They are all drawn from experience and consideration of universal human traits. In developing my play I trust my idea fully. It seems to me that too much study of the plays of Ibsen and other writers would stultify my work. I just construct my play, then begin writing it to the best of my knowledge, without much thought as to the manner in which others write plays."

"The characters are real to me and the dialogue I give them I feel they must inevitably say. I write daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., going about it as if making a dress or building a house, like any kind of work. Regular hours of work are what produces results; with no waiting for 'inspiration.' Work, and the inspiration will come now and again. It is very easy for a young writer to pamper himself into waiting for the mysterious visitation of inspiration."

"No, I am no relation to Dr. Crothers of Cambridge. I wish I were. As to how I happened to start writing plays—that merely happened. I was a teacher in a New York dramatic school and wrote little pieces for the students as class work. This led to an attempt at a full length piece, 'The Three of Us,' which has been widely played. In the experience I got in the dramatic school I learned the stage management, which made it possible for me to stage 'The Herfords.' Every detail of settings, stage lighting and acting is my own idea. I hope Boston will like my play."

Plays the Title Role in "The Fortune Hunter" at the Boston Theater



WILL DEMING

DALLAS MAY BE LINE TERMINUS
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—According to an announcement of J. H. Johnston, assistant to President Kenefick of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company, the southern terminus of the line will be at Dallas.

BAR WANTS STATUTES REVISED
TOPEKA, Kan.—The bar association, will ask the next Kansas Legislature to provide for a complete revision of the Kansas statutes. The Kansas statutes have not been revised since 1868 and there is much dead matter in them.

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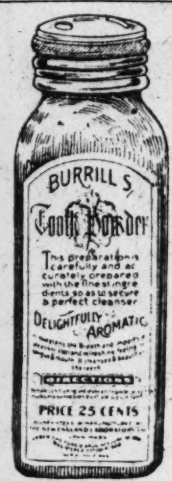
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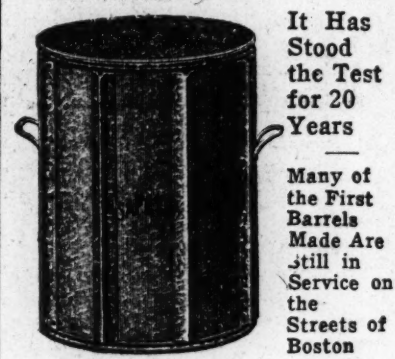
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(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Irrigation is one of the most important points in the history and progress of New South Wales. Reference has already been made in these columns to the government proposals adopted for the purpose of settling a farming community in this fertile valley. The following additional particulars with respect to the land to be made available will therefore be of considerable interest.

The land which will be brought under irrigation forms part of the great plains of New South Wales which are separated from the coastal region by the mass of mountains and plateau known as the "great dividing range." From the last foothills of this range the irrigation area slopes westward with a noticeably gentle

fall. It is graded naturally for the distribution of the water so effectively that the several holdings will require little additional preparation. The area to be irrigated at present is 125,000 acres, which will later on be increased to 350,000 acres. The irrigation section will have a backing of about 1,000,000 acres of non-irrigated land which, wherever it is practicable, will be divided among blockholders to be used in conjunction with the areas of intense culture, for stock and other purposes.

Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert, who was brought from America to superintend important irrigation works in the neighboring state of Victoria, recently said of the Burriemuck irrigation scheme:

"It is as good as the best I have ever seen; there was nothing better in America or anywhere else in the world. I am certain from an examination of the soil that it is capable of a very great variety of forms of cultivation. A portion of it is particularly useful for citrus fruits; all of it is highly suitable for lucerne (alfalfa) growing; a large part is adapted for the growth of oranges, another portion for stone fruits, and a big proportion would grow grapes to perfection. I consider that no difficulty will be experienced in getting settlers from America to take up blocks once they know of the manifold advantages of the scheme."

New South Wales, largely dependent for its wealth upon the products of the land, has, of course, a highly specialized department of agriculture. The analytical chemists of this department, having examined the soil of the irrigation area, return a highly favorable report. The soils are of remarkable fertility, eminently suitable for irrigation, and the natural drainage is so favorable as to preclude the necessity of any elaborate artificial drainage system. Mineral plant food is abundantly present, having escaped the leaching-out process of regions of heavy rainfall. The analysis reveals an exceptional proportion of potash, and nodular limestone is abundant over the whole area. All the requirements of scientific agriculture are strongly in evidence, while the soil is practically virgin.

Since it was first occupied in the early days of pastoral settlement the irrigation area has been used almost exclusively for pasturage. Cropping has consequently not exhausted or weakened its native richness. These pastures now to be utilized for close culture are famed for their nutritive qualities. On their luxuriant grasses it has been shown that stock will fatten in a shorter period than on many other pastures in the world. They have a world-wide reputation for the extraordinary, high quality of the fleece of the merino sheep which graze upon them. As well as being very rich, the loamy soil is of great depth and friability. Only upon such soil can the deep-rooting cypress, pine box, cedar and yarrow flourish, and these are the typical native trees in this area. Further obvious evidence of the soil's natural capacity is presented by the prodigious growth of the native grasses following a fall of rain. From the standpoint of the cultivation this area is a practically untapped reservoir of the richest plant food. It is upon soil such as this that the union of sun-heat and water produce the most successful results.

In the case of fruits the climates meet. The apple, the pear, nectarines, plums, peaches, apricots, walnuts and all such products of the temperate climes flourish side by side with the orange and lemon, the vine, olive, and fig of the warmer zones.

Under irrigation lucerne or alfalfa gives from six to eight cuttings in the year. All grain, cane, and root crops grow with equal luxuriance. Such a happening as the destruction of growing crops or orchard fruit by violent weather is an unheard-of phenomenon in this district. The average rainfall is 16 inches. Of this total seven inches fall in the winter months, from May to August inclusive, and nine inches from September to April, the summer and irrigating season. The light rainfall in the fruit-picking season is, of course, an appreciable advantage, insuring as it does the natural conditions most suitable for the curing and production at the lightest cost of prime raisins and other dried fruits. In the extraordinary genial climate of the irrigation area remarkable results may fairly be expected.

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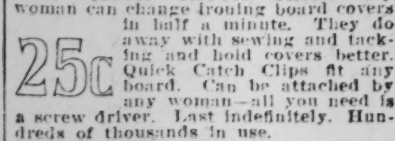
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COUNTY MAY LOSE NATIONAL HONOR

LANCASTER, Pa.—There is a possibility that Lancaster county may lose its official title as the "banner county" of the United States from an agricultural standpoint. For four decennial periods—1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900—Lancaster has held the honor, and, although it is believed that it will again be honored, there is no certainty.

Arostook county, in Maine, has made great gains in the value of its agricultural products, owing to an immense potato crop, and she may lead Lancaster a close race. Other counties which are contending for the honor are McLean, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal.; St. Lawrence, N. Y., and Champaign, Ill.

ports which take advantage of the water power and of the great thoroughfare for lumbering and hunting up and down the great river. It is 22 miles north of Skowhegan and used to be a stopping place for the up-river stages, but is now on the Somerset division of the Maine Central railroad. It has about 800 people and numerous small industries, with all modern improvements.

Sebec is a small town in the southern part of Piscataquis county, on the line of the Bangor & Arostook railroad, formerly the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad. It was one of the Bowdoin College townships, and most of it was sold to Richard Pike of Newburyport for 70 cents an acre in 1803.

Phillips is a thriving town of 1500 people far up in the Rangeley lake region, at the end of the narrow-gauge railroad from Farmington, and on the Sandy river.

Brewer is a city of 5007 people. It won't have any anniversary as a city until 1909, so the people will observe the one hundredth anniversary as a town. Brewer will have another reason for celebrating this year. An ancient wooden covered bridge, which for years has been replaced with a modern structure, and early this year it is expected that Brewer will be connected with Bangor by an electric road, which requires only the laying of the tracks across the new bridge and a few rods of connecting line.

The city has many pretty homes, five churches, some fine school buildings, a savings bank and well kept streets. It has a railroad station at the junction of the Bucksport and Bar Harbor branches.

The town and city took its name from Col. John Brewer, who came from Worcester, Mass., in 1770, and built a mill at the mouth of the Sedgequedunk stream in what is now South Brewer. He, with others, eventually purchased a large tract from Massachusetts, extending down the river. In 1812 what is now Brewer was set off from the original township, which had been incorporated as Orrington.

Foxcroft was one of the six townships granted by Massachusetts to Bowdoin College and was bought in 1800 by Col. Joseph E. Foxcroft of New Gloucester for \$7940. The first settlers were John, Eleazar and Seth Spaulding, who built the first mill on the Piscataquis river.

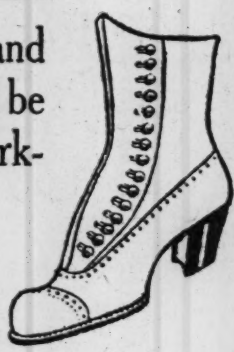
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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is but another case of truth being stranger than fiction when we ask ourselves which dreads a bunker most, the scratch golfer or the average player? At first thoughts one would say the latter, but think of one day in the medal round when you have made a splendid score for 16 holes, and visions hovered before you of your name registered as the holder of the record of the course. Was it then that the bunkers at the last two holes seemed veritable abysses greedily waiting for your ball, or did you notice them particularly on that off day the week before when you had welcomed a good lie like a long-lost friend, and comforted yourself in your sand shovelling operations with the assurance that at least you were getting good practise in the bunker shots? Something very comforting to the average golfer might be written on "The Sorrows of the Scratch Player."

How he faces a carry that he knows will need his best effort, and yet if he is to live up to his reputation, he must not play safe because he cannot reach the green with his next if he does; and among players of his class the cautious game alone is not good enough, there must be brilliant things done also if he is to hold his own. Of course, he should know better than any one else how to extricate his ball from a bunker, yet there are scratch golfers who fall lamentably and long handieap players who excel in this. Possibly because one gets so little and the other so much practise at this particular shot. According to an article which appeared in Golfing, "the bunker inspires no qualms but in the breast of the scratch man, who is least likely to suffer from it. There is no doubt that the expert takes his bunkers seriously. Taken all round, he is the better player for it; and although it must be admitted that overmuch thought bestowed upon a shot is apt to lead it astray, it is not, nevertheless, an argument against a principle that its abuse is provocative of misfortune. The lordly pheasant would be a poor bird if we made his culinary acquaintance as often as we do that of the humble fowl."

"On the other hand, the average player considers his bunkers very little. Standing upon his tee, he is so anxious to make a clean shot that his ball's eventual bill, should it get well away, is scarcely a matter that affects his mind at all. If any proof were needed of what is sufficiently obvious to any observer it can be found in a man's mental attitude when he sees his drive neatly rolling into the cager and expectant jaws of the first bunker. Invariably he bewails his surprising ill-fortune, and you would almost think the poor thing had not been there when he drove, but had suddenly and maliciously made its appearance with the set purpose of robbing a good shot of its legitimate reward. Yet he was so likely to get in. The bunker was expressly placed there to catch just the sort of ball he was almost sure to hit—the ball that is not good, nor very bad, but strikes a dull level of mediocrity."

"It is to be remarked, en passant, that if the good player gets entrapped by the bunker, the really bad player is hardly ever penalized in this way. It is, indeed, a subject worthy of speculation whether the duffer is not under special protection, for the extraordinary facility with which the most abject fool, which appears to be going straight for a bunker, will roll in and out again or jump over or just not go in is a matter of common knowledge, at any rate, among the better players."

"No, it is from the average player that the bunker chiefly exacts its toll of victims, thus bearing witness to what is, in fact, one of the chief charms of the

most charming of games—its close resemblance to the every-day business of living. The originators of golf must have been philosophers of no mean order, especially he who first devised the bunker. The bunker is merely the emblem of trouble through the green of life—all right as long as you keep straight, but once a little bit off the line, et voila—but it was a stroke of genius to incorporate it in a game."

BOY SCOUT FOUNDER CALLED AN AUTHORITY IN SCOUTING TACTICS

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, British general and founder of the British boy scouts, who will make his initial public appearance in this city next Thursday evening, is regarded as the foremost authority on scouting in European army circles. Many say that he is the greatest scout in the world, but Baden-Powell does not listen to such praise. Moreover, Baden-Powell says that Colonel Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is the greatest scout that modern times have produced. The two are great friends and nothing gives them greater pleasure than to get together to discuss the minute points of scouting and to gain information from each other's experiences. Both have worked in entirely different fields—"Buffalo Bill" in the plains and mountains of the West and Baden-Powell in different parts of India and over the veldts and in the jungles of Africa. His lecture, illustrated with sketches and photographs made by himself, will deal largely with his activities in African campaigns, which embody his most interesting experiences.

During the past three years a large part of Sir Robert's leisure time has been spent in writing articles and books, dealing with the boy scout movement which the world-famous scout initiated in England in 1908. It was the same year that his first "Boy Scout" book, "Scouting for Boys," appeared to arouse enthusiasm for scout training in all the boys who were fortunate enough to get hold of a copy. The desire of the author was to inculcate the attributes of manliness and good citizenship in all boys through the practices, games, and competitions that Baden-Powell invented for the training of the boy scouts. A later book, "Scouting Games," contains numerous games—all inventions of Baden-Powell—that have interested not only boys but men as well. Everything from deer stalking and shadowing to knight errantry and battles is covered in "Scouting Games." All Sir Robert's scouting books show how vitally important has been his active career as an officer of the British army, fighting the Zulus, leading native troops, scouting in Matabeleland, and defending Mafeking with all the odds and thousands of Boers against him.

For these services he was knighted and made a lieutenant-general. Only last July the success and worth of the boy scout movement received official recognition for on the day that Americans were celebrating the anniversary of their independence, King George, along with Baden-Powell, reviewed an army of boy scouts and publicly commended the great scout for his work. So great has been the popularity achieved by Sir Robert's idea of the boy scouts that English girls wanted an organization similar to that

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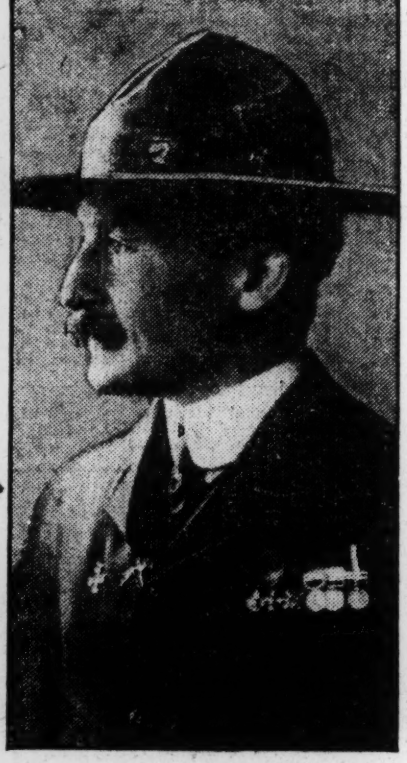
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(Photo by Apeda Studio, N. Y.)
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL

ROCKEFELLER AID FOR COLLEGES

NEW YORK—Conditional gifts of \$100,000 to Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., and \$50,000 to the Emory and Henry College at Emory, Va., were voted by the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation here Friday.

Frederick T. Gates was elected chairman and Wallace Buttrick secretary. They, with Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Edgar L. Marston, were elected to the executive committee. Jerome D. Green, business manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was elected a new member of the board.

MEYER BLOOMFIELD TO SPEAK

Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocation bureau, will address the clubs of the Civic Service house Sunday afternoon on "Porto Rico." Mr. Bloomfield recently returned from that island.

of their brothers. As a result, Miss A. Baden-Powell, a sister of the hero of Mafeking, established the Girl Guides. Baden-Powell has taken an interest in this organization also.

Although Baden-Powell's address on "Scouting in War and Peace" at Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Boston City Club on Thursday evening is not entirely devoted to the boy scout movement, it cannot fail to interest that portion of the 300,000 boy scouts and the 6000 scout masters who reside in this section.

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ASSISTANT wanted on poultry farm. A. WILLEY, Hadley, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced with construction company, good salary. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

BOSS CARPENTER wanted, Howard and Bullock cars and speeders; married and temperate; \$25 week. C. H. Chisholm, Mgr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

BOSS WEAVER wanted, Massachusetts mill, C. H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

BOY wanted, washroom; not under 18 years. SUNSHINE LAUNDRY, 8 Flora st., Brookline, Mass.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN wanted from the country to help rubber business; \$8 to \$10 references. Apply by letter only. ATLANTIC RUBBER CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

CLERICAL MAN wanted to do light bookkeeping and general office work. A. SCHLICKER, 246 Huntington ave., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAIDS, first and second girls wanted; neat, Protestant; for family 2 adults 4 children; wages \$20 and \$22; no sweeping; must be able to furnish excellent references. Apply only between 9 and 11 a. m. AL A. ROSENTHAL & CO., 146 Lincoln st., Boston.

MAID wanted, experienced, for general housework; no charge till located by us; good pay to right man; only those who can absolutely meet these requirements need apply. Apply only between 9 and 11 a. m. AL A. ROSENTHAL & CO., 146 Lincoln st., Boston.

MAN OR WOMAN wanted to collect orders for circular letters; list of names to go by; salary or commission. MISS DREW, 729 Tremont bldg., Boston.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS for in and out of town; call Monday next; wages \$10 and 10 o'clock. JUDITH & MCCORMICK CO., 120 Tremont st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, who desires comfortable surroundings; most, than large wages; must be very neat. MRS. B. R. CHAPIN, 7 Wellington rd., Brookline, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, \$5 per week. Apply to MRS. M. B. CLAFF, 801 st., Randolph, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, middle-aged; one desiring a good home rather than high wages. Phone 971-4 Jamaica. MRS. SICHOLS, Church st., West Roxbury, Mass.

NURSEY MAID—Bright, capable girl wanted for nursery maid; only one child in family; no charge till located by us; good pay to right man; only those who can absolutely meet these requirements need apply. Apply only between 9 and 11 a. m. AL A. ROSENTHAL & CO., 146 Lincoln st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking entire charge, broad, practical experience, no objection to going out of town, desires position. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, desires position in bookkeeping for moderate wages; high references as to ability and character. EDWARD W. SEAGER, 45 Green st., Lynn, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT (\$35), single; residence E. Somerville; \$10-\$15; no charge; can speak and write French, German, Italian, English; 14 years' experience; college graduate. Mention No. 6018. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER-AUDITOR desires position; long experience. ALVA S. WOOD, 200 North Washington st., Boston.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKER (23), single, residence Dorchester; \$12-\$15; 6 years' experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOY, 19, would like position in automobile garage; 3 years' instruction experience; ability in auto business; mechanical position preferred. M. GREENHOOD, 267 St. Andrews st., Boston.

BOY (14) wishes position in broker's office; good writer and adder; will also do errands. PAUL MURPHY, 23 Warren st., Boston.

BOY (16) wants position on farm; good home principal object. HAROLD P. WALSH, 61 Tappan st

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

UD N- E	BOSTON AND N E	EASTERN STATES	EASTERN STATES	CENTER
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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT—(20), years experience; salary \$10 to start, good references; contact Mrs. WILSON, 689 Central st., Rogers Park, Ill., or phone Chicago Park 4294.

CLEANING LADY. Young lady, one year experience, desires situation in real estate office or any small place of business; capable of all housework; call MATHA KRAMER at 10 Beach ave., Chicago.

BUSINESS WOMAN wanted position with reliable firm; no stenography; will leave immediately; address Mrs. WILHELM, 73 Drexel ave., Cincinnati.

CLERICAL—Capable woman wants position as typewriter operator; write MRS. SPELLMAN, 33 Drexel ave., Chicago.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman would like position as visiting companion or secretary; please apply to Mrs. JAMES HARRISON, 1424 La Salle ave., Chicago, Phone North 1901.

DRESSMAKER, 4-11 Union, wanted dressmaker in some big department store; contact EFFIE A. EVANS, 6920 West Belmont street, Chicago.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, references desired employment. Tel. Delcor 0653.

MISSE LOUISE FAY, 207 E. 42d st., Chicago, desires work.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes employment; best references; West Side neighborhood. MISS LYDIA S. WHITE, 1712 N. Dearborn St.; Chicago; tel. Kedzie 78.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK or position as bookkeeper and helper in home waiting service; student from University; all time; MISS MARY E. GOFF, 1416 Raymond ave., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT, capable of indoor cooking and general household duties; position in family country preferred; AMON, 1324 Superior st., Toledo, O.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, near downtown district; must have been employed in Boston or vicinity; very capable; best references. FANNIE JOB, in care of Mr. C. B. Shadle, 902 Montross street, Chicago.

LADY (35) will give light services in exchange for room and board; best references. DAISY B. SHADLE, 902 Montross street, Chicago.

MAID—Young Swedish girl, new come to America; position in small private family; speaks English well; does not speak it well; ANNA OLSSON, 4927 Lake ave., Chicago.

MAID—Young woman (23) wishes situation in second maid or upstairs work in family in Detroit. JEAN KOCHENSKI, 1501 Grandview, Detroit.

MANAGING OR WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, in Chicago; capable, competent and experienced; willing to travel. ANDERSON, 3322 N. Clark st., Chicago.

MOTHER'S HELPER COMPARATIVELY young man; good home reference. EDWARD RROCK, 125 Foster ave., Chicago.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or companion for children; German mother's tongue; understands children thoroughly; excellent needle woman; best references. ELIN KENTLEY, 2850 Indiana av., Chicago.

PPLAIN COOKING or second work wanted by Miss BARBARA HARVEY, 18 Calumet ave., Chicago.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced business woman, 6 years' experience; also can do typing; references; desirable position. MISS A. CONNER, 540 Jefferson ave., Chicago.

SINGER-WRITER: Experienced commercial and legal stenographer wishes position; law preferred. KLOESKE BOEHLER, 715 Madison blvd., Chicago; telephone Harrison 1564.

STENOGRAPHIC POSITION desired by young lady stenographer; 8 years' railroad experience; fluent penman; references. ANDERSON, 3019 N. Hoyne ave., Chicago. Phone Lake View 5794.

TYPIST in government position in hospital; assist with housework. Please write letter between 10 and 4 o'clock. S.V. TUCKER, 915 W. 50th st., Chicago.

SWITCHBOARD—Young lady desires switchboard position; small salary; references. Write Mrs. J. CHISM, 1221 Washington, Louisville, Mo.

TEACHER—"College graduate desires situation in boarding school, as teacher of grammar and English. MISS JOSEPHINE STUBBS, 2001 Lexington, Louis. Mo.

TYPYST desires employment copying and searching work; will compile genealogies and histories during next year; salary \$240 per annum plus percentage. THE ALBERT EMP. SYSTEM, 220 Kirkwood avenue, bid., Denver, Col.

TYPYST—Position wanted as typist in city town in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Nebraska. AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION, 1828 Washington, Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

FACORY MANAGER—Prefer experienced in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical preparations but will consider a husband who has had factory training; details handling help, etc.—position will interest a man making less than \$10,000 annually. THE ALBERT EMP. SYSTEM, 220 Kirkwood avenue, bid., Denver, Col.

SALES MANAGER—No one considered unless experienced in handling sales force of pharmaceutical house or manufacturer of chemicals; prefer a man familiar with California, Colorado, Connecticut, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming; five men offered at present time, increased to six if needed before next year; salary \$2400 per annum plus percentage. THE ALBERT EMP. SYSTEM, 220 Kirkwood avenue, bid., Denver, Col.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, able to take shorthand and English dictation; \$30-\$35 weekly; must own grand piano; send resume; A.: salary to begin on selling date; reply contract; apply at once by mail, or personal interview. Address: BAUER & COMPANY, INC., 32 Broadway, New York.

CANADA FOREIGNERS

HELP WANTED—MALE

FARMERS WANTED; 3 men experienced in growing potatoes, onions, cabbages, etc., on truck farm; married single status immaterial. JOHN MITCHELL, 121 Main street, Manitowish, Can.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISEMENT requires work anywhere formerly 17 years civil service and bank cashier; London; good references of recent employers; name and address confidentially to N. ALFRED HAUTWELL, 954 Havering rd., Balham, S.W., London, England.

REPAIR REPAIRER desires employment as repairer of automobiles; first class mechanic MOSCOP, care Robertson, 6 Simon street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

RESTAURANT MAJOR, temperate, energetic, 15 years' experience stationery, fan-goods, book selling and the staying industry; wants position. M. S. ILYAV, Finde Villa, Perth, Scotland.

GOTH (18), refined, desires a post in ornamental paper trade; first class draughtsmanship; good references. ALBERT E. LAVERGNE, Edenfield, Horncast, East York, Ont., Canada.

VOCATION WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, 25, was education in England; would not object to long distance journeying; address Mrs. Harbreech drive, Blackpool, England.

COMPANION—Refined young woman, seeks post as companion, resident or otherwise; good references; French speaking; best references. MISS JEANNIE WILLIAM, 37 Brookhill ave., Belfast, Ireland.

AIDY'S MAID, young Swiss woman, domestic situation; good seamstress; references. MISS E. BALMAIN, 25 St. James road, Dublin, Ireland.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDREWS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3009.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBANK, 6-7 Dorchester Av., Ex., Boston, Mass. Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

ENGRAVED Visiting Cards and Stationery. Mail orders will receive careful attention. Pictures, Illuminated Mottos and Artistic Souvenirs, Lesson Markers and Quarterly Holders, 25c. each. Catalogue free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 229 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. E. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookline av., Jam. Plain

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING. McDONALD RUBBER CO., Tel. 184 Tennyson st., Rear of Motor Mart

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 25 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camouls Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCORING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 50 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS, Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MAKING THE FRAME

Caller—What's all the pounding in the back room?
Senator Talkum's Office Boy—Dunno. I heard the boss say he'd got to frame a speech and I guess he's doing it.—Chicago Journal.

QUALIFIED

"Yes, he has been mentioned as ambassador."
"Indeed! I didn't suppose he had the necessary ability."
"Mercy, yes! Why, he pours tea beautifully!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INFORMATION DESIRED

When you move into a new neighborhood people always wonder what your name is, how much money you have and if you own a phonograph or piano.—Los Angeles Express.

FINE TEST OF CREDIT

"Is his credit good?"
"Good? I should say it is. Why his grocer trusted him for a pound of butter yesterday."—Detroit Free Press.

WINS EVERY TIME

The man who wins out is the man who keeps trying because he knows that what he is trying to do can be done.—Detroit Free Press.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

A merchant had a lot of goods, but no one came to buy. In one of his despondent moods he thought an ad. he'd try. He sold his goods in half a day and ever since he cries: To every one who comes his way: "It pays to advertise."
—Washington Herald.

BURDEN ON HIS SHOULDERS

"What caused Grigsby's rapid downfall?"
"Why, an alleged friend gave him a fur-lined overcoat and he couldn't live up to it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOT A PLUMBER

A young man who claimed to be a mason got a job to put up a hen-house. I went over one day to watch him

CATALOGUE AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING

PRINTING OF DISTINCTIVE QUALITY—the kind we do—gives your printed matter highest efficiency. It pays in results. Call POOLE PRINTING COMPANY, 221 High st., Boston. Tel. 696 Ft. Hill.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made. From \$12 up. 162 Boylston st. Madame Claff, expert corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DESIGNING

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MILLINERY

Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

There still continues to be a great demand for Back Bay property, and it is noticeable that several large operators have been attracted to the district. The latest transfer reported is the estate of Elizabeth J. Gleason, sold to Max E. and Charles E. Wyanski, trustees of the Wyanski Trust. This is numbered 112 Huntington avenue, Back Bay. The premises consist of a four-story brick and stone building, arranged in four suites with all modern improvements. The property is assessed on a total valuation of \$25,500, of which \$15,800 is on the 2880 feet of land, which is located directly opposite the main entrance to the Mechanics building.

WABAN AND VICINITY

Isabella Jameson has sold to Frances H. Shales a lot of land on the westerly side of Agawam road, containing 11,200 square feet.

H. G. Reed has sold to the same grantee the adjoining lot of land on Agawam road, containing 9348 square feet.

Robert Whitaker has sold to the same grantee the estate at 24 Somerset road, consisting of a single house, garage and other outbuildings, and 10,600 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$4050, of which \$3650 is on the buildings and \$400 on the land.

Alvord Bros. & Co. represented the grantors in all of the above transactions and George H. Allen the grantee.

Alvord Bros. have sold for Edward D. Conant to George W. Haffner a lot of land on Langley road, Newton Center, near Glen avenue, containing 5981 square feet, assessed for \$1000.

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, has negotiated the sale of a new three-apartment house at 60 Everett street, Dorchester, for Robert Hamilton. The lot of land contains 2638 square feet. The land is assessed for \$700. The building being new is not assessed. The purchaser, Samuel Austin, buys for investment.

The following sales are reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company: Winchester property known as the H. C. Holt estate, located at 8 Cliff street, near Highland avenue, and comprising a modern 12-room dwelling house and 20,000 square feet of land, the purchasers being Patience C. and J. Churchill Hinds, who have already taken possession; estate 6 Sheffield road, near Church street, Winchester. It comprises a modern 10-room house and 6473 square feet of land, and was purchased by George B. Whitehorn; J. Churchill Hinds was the grantor.

The sale is reported of the estate 62 Marathon street, Arlington, comprising a modern two-apartment house of 13 rooms and 5000 square feet of land. James W. Connor was the grantor, the purchaser being Milford Goodwin.

Deeds have been recorded conveying title to the estate No. 31 Sargent street, Melrose, consisting of an eight-room house with modern improvements and 7500 square feet of land. Horace G. Tucker was the grantor, the purchaser being William Ormand, who has already taken possession.

The Frances Dalton estate, 23 School street, Marlboro, comprising a seven-room cottage, large stable and 7000 square feet of land has been purchased by Josephine Wilder.

The sale of another large parcel in Everett is reported, it being a tract lying on the northerly side of Paris street extension with a frontage of 450 feet and containing 67,000 square feet. The grantors were Paulina Freeman and others, the purchaser being Frank Moore.

The so-called Powder House lot located in South street, Medford, and lying on the easterly shore of Clarks pond, containing 10 acres has been sold by the Albert Mason Estate to I. B. Parkhurst.

The sale is reported of a parcel of land in Sanderson avenue, Dedham, containing 14,000 square feet. The Albert Mason heirs were the grantors, the purchaser being Harold Johnson.

The sale is reported of the John Woodward farm on Stow road, Marlboro, consisting of 56 acres of well divided land together with a modern farmhouse and large barn. The purchaser was Ralph Barnes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange of 15 Exchange street, is notifying its members today of the program for its first midday luncheon to be held at the Boston City Club on Thursday, Feb. 1.

The principal guest and speaker will be Robert Luce, Lieutenant-Governor, who for several years past has been a vice-president of the exchange. This will afford members an excellent opportunity to meet him. Other guests and speakers are Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Sidney, an apartment hotel consisting of two four-story brick buildings, located at 113 and 115 Union Park street, near Albany street, South End, has been purchased by the Sidney B. Morse estate from Harry W. Conant. There is a ground area of 6796 square feet assessed for \$8690, being part of the total taxed value of \$22,000.

In connection with this purchase the same estate has taken title to 117-121 Union Park street—adjoining property embracing three frame buildings on 4197 square feet of ground conveyed from Francis R. Roberts. The total assessment of \$10,500 includes \$5390 land value. Another purchase in the South End

was by Ida M. Feener from Annie L. Prescott of 3 1/2-story brick residence, 116 West Springfield street, near Shawmut avenue. All taxed for \$6000, \$2500 of this is upon 1600 square feet of land.

Benjamin Bornstein is the new owner of these two four-story brick buildings, 92 and 94 Poplar street, corner of Lovett place, West End, standing on 917 square feet of land. The entire assessment is \$9800, of which the land carries \$2500. The Hyman Stanetsky estate sold to Emanuel White, who reconveyed title as above.

An estate at 23 Grove street, near Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, has changed hands from Leah Sobel to Jennie Weinbaum. There is a frame dwelling and 2465 square feet of land. All are taxed for \$8100 and the lot carries \$900 of this.

Max Shapiro has made another investment in Roxbury property, this time taking title to 24 Lambert street between Highland street and Lambert place, consisting of a frame house and 1590 square feet of land. The assessors value it at \$3000 and \$800 of it is upon the land.

Final papers have been placed on record by the Eliza Shimmis estate from Edward E. Call covering the purchase of an estate at 276-278 Lamartine street, between Lamartine place and Oakdale street, West Roxbury. The improvements consist of a frame house, together with 9432 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$5200, and \$3300 is land value.

In an important transaction two improved estates on Gloucester street have been transferred to Fred L. Dabney, trustee, of the Gloucester Trust Company, who will raise the buildings and erect a modern seven-story family hotel at once, to cost \$200,000 or more. The plans are by Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects, 110 State street.

One of the properties, 8 Gloucester street was deeded by Laura S. Duncan estate with a ground area of 4060 square feet assessed for \$26,400, the total being \$43,500; the other property, 6 Gloucester street, deeded by Mary E. Church with a ground area of 1260 square feet assessed for \$5700, the total being \$15,000. These properties are at Gloucester and Marlboro streets insuring an abundance of light and air. The brokers were T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. DeB. Boardman, Ames building.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date, Jan. 24, 1912, \$7,775,000; corresponding period, 1911, \$5,221,000; 1910, \$7,749,000; 1909, \$8,345,000; 1908, \$2,923,000; 1907, \$4,985,000; 1906, \$5,257,000; 1905, \$2,988,000; 1904, \$4,747,000; 1903, \$5,512,000; 1902, \$5,121,000; 1901, \$3,992,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Wales pl., 11, ward 20; Mason Searr, Eter Bros.; wood dwelling.
Freeport st., 261-271, ward 24; A. Ploitt; wood dwellings.
Richmond st., 134, ward 6; C. B. Wheelock, trustee; alter mercantile.
North Beacon st. and Etna st., ward 25; J. C. Keith; install elevator stable.
East Sixth st., 855, ward 14; John J. Hart; alter restaurant.
Almont st., 117, ward 24; Paul Hunt; alter dwelling.
Almont st., 115, ward 24; Paul Hunt; alter dwelling.
Central st., 30, ward 6; E. D. Jordan estate; repair stairs and shop.
Beach st., 309, ward 7; Amer. Tool & Machine; install elevator manufactory.
Washington st., 277, ward 6; William H. Sullivan, A. & F. N. Russell; alter mercantile.

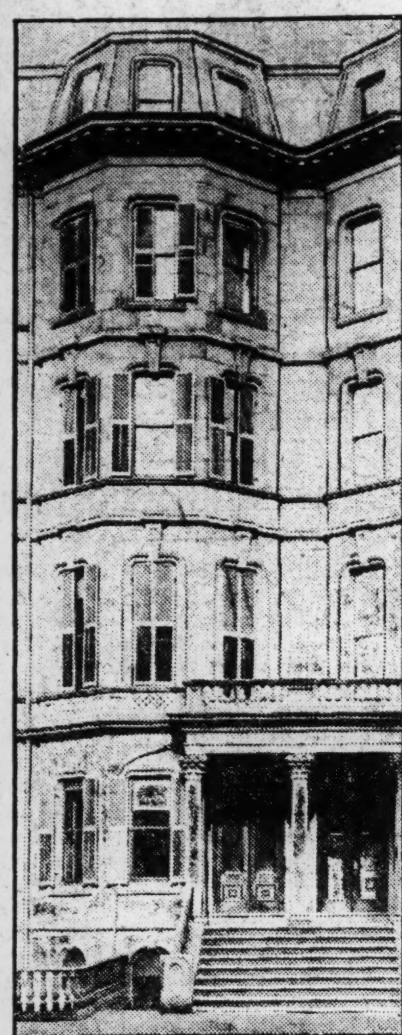
SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
William V. Fishel to David Mancovitz, lvy st., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Max Shapiro to Frank Sher, Genesee st.; q. \$1.
Annie L. Prescott to Ida M. Feener, Springfield st.; q. \$1.
Hyman Stanetsky est. to Emanuel White, Poplar st. and Lovett pl.; d. \$100.
Emanuel White to Benjamin Bornstein, Poplar st. and Lovett pl.; q. \$1.
Francis R. Roberts to Sidney B. Morse est., Albany and Union Park sts.; rel. \$1.
Harry W. Conant to Sidney B. Morse est., Union Park st.; 2 pels.; q. \$1.
Mary M. W. Gann to Seth T. Crawford, Westland ave.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Elizabeth J. Gleason est. to Anna L. Beckwith, Huntington ave.; d. \$1.
Mary E. Church to Gloucester Trust, Gloucester and Marlborough sts.; d. \$1.
Emil Gerber, mgtg. to Emil Gerber, North Russell and Eaton sts.; d. \$500.

SOUTH BOSTON
Cyrus J. Belcher to Thomas R. Keenan, Gold st.; q. \$1.
Edward C. Harrington, mgtg. to Ed. ward C. Harrington, Eighth st.; d. \$500.
John Whitman Bailey to Gordon Hale, W. Sixth st.; q. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
John Rice to Lizzie A. Knowles, Saratoga st.; q. \$1.
Lizzie A. Knowles to Henry L. Rice, Saratoga st.; q. \$1.
Sophia Davis to Rosa Yorks, Chelsea st.; q. \$1.
Thomas Bruno to Annie De Simone, Frankfort st.; 3 lots; w. \$1.

ROXBURY
Rosa Goldberg to Elizabeth Lavinsky, Templeton and Florida sts. 2 lots, Dor. Raymond and Athol sts., Brighton, Irving ave.; q. \$1.
Wilfred E. Porter to Anna J. Scanlon, Washington st.; q. \$1.
Harold st.; q. \$1.
Frankie Davis to Joseph M. Kirkham, Harold st.; q. \$1.
Frankie Davis to Joseph M. Kirkham, Harold st.; q. \$1.
Frankie Davis to Joseph M. Kirkham, Harold st.; q. \$1.



MARLBORO STREET RESIDENCE
Sold by trustees of the Wyanski Trust to Mary Bacon, through office of J. Murray Howe

Wallace to Warren st. and Buena Vista ave.; q. \$1.
Daniel Gillen to Annie L. Gillen, Mt. Pleasant and Norfolk aves.; q. \$1.
Frank Sher et al. to Max Shapiro, Lambert st.; q. \$1.
Leah Sobel to Jennie Weinbaum, Grove st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Ellen S. Murphy, mgtg. to Ellen S. Murphy, Lyon st. and Chapman ave.; 2 lots; d. \$1.
Daniel Gillen to Annie L. Gillen, Mt. Pleasant and Norfolk aves.; q. \$1.
Grace B. Ford to Benjamin Delheim, Greenwood st. and Greenwich pl.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Mary T. Jenney est. to Harry E. Stevens, Kildridge st.; d. \$1.
Harry E. Stevens to Ellen S. Murphy, same; rel. \$1.
Edward T. Tirrell to George W. Moran, Call st.; q. \$1.
Thomas Lydon to Mary Lydon, Libby and Mr. Vernon sts.; q. \$1.
Cora A. Wiggin to Mary E. Hanley, Nathan st.; q. \$1.
Edward E. Call to Eliza Shimmis est., Lamartine st.; rel. \$1.
Nicolio Yarrington to Vincenzo Cefalo, Brook and Berry sts.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Morris Rosenthal to Moses Taylor, Blossom st.; w. \$1.
Edith Sidel to Alice Sidel, Cherry st.; q. \$1.
WINTHROP
Dorothy M. Chubb to Samuel Feteles, Woodside ave.; w. \$1.
Alvan E. Whittemore to H. Willis Bean, Circuit rd.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Edson E. Chick to Willard Welsh, 3 lots; w. \$1.
Jose G. Curado to Alphonse L. Curado et al., Warren st., Rox. 1 lot, Dor. 1 lot and Dana sts. and R. R. E. & L. R. R.; q. \$1.
Mary M. McDonald to George G. Donnelly, Haskell ave.; q. \$1.

WORKERS AND MINE OWNERS FAR APART ON WAGE SCHEDULE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Relations between miners and operators in the interstate joint wage conference of the United Mine Workers and bituminous coal operators were strained today. Counter demands prepared by the operators, it developed, included not only a 10 per cent reduction in wages, but specified a nine-hour day except on Saturdays. Eight hours is to constitute the Saturday work-day.

The miners have demanded an approximate general increase of 20 per cent in wages and a seven-hour working day with a five-hour period on Saturdays. A two-year contract also is asked by the miners, while the operators demand a four-year contract with the union.

Both operators and miners hold separate meetings. Today the mine owners discussed the demands of the miners, while the latter discussed proposed constitutional amendments.

Letters and telegrams from manufacturers throughout the United States are being received by both miners and operators requesting that efforts be used to secure a peaceful settlement of the wage question.

ACTING FIRE HEAD AT BLAZE

Acting Fire Commissioner Dunn responded officially to his first blaze Friday night for the two alarm fire at the corner of Beach and Knapp streets. The fire started above Shapiro & Co.'s factory in the rooms of M. J. Friedman & Co., and did about \$4000 damage before Chief Mullen was able to sound the all-out. The fire was confined to the Friedman floor.

COMPANY TO PLANT ORCHARD

ROSWELL, N. M.—Horticulturist Alexander McPherson of the Berrendo Farms Company states that his company will, as soon as the trees arrive from the nursery, begin the work of setting out 25,000 apple trees on their irrigated farms north of town. This will cover approximately 600 acres.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish was not so plentiful on T wharf today as it was Friday, and although the demand was not great, the supply was not quite sufficient to meet it. Dealers' prices consequently advanced and steak cod sold per hundredweight for \$9, market cod \$4.25, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$5, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$4.75, cusk \$3.25. The fleet of arrivals was confined to six vessels, the Jeanett, having 9200 pounds, Georgina 14,500, Manomet 10,200, Rose Standish 5600, Genesta 8500 and the Valentina 4200.

There is considerable indignation felt among ship chandlers and others having business with incoming foreign steamers because of a rule of the customs officials prohibiting the boarding of foreign steamers until they are made fast in their berths. The business men of the city point out that exigencies arise that make it imperative that steamers should be boarded in the harbor, or even below.

With her jibboom and head gear missing and other injuries as a result of a collision with an unknown four-masted schooner off Montauk point, the schooner Charles Davenport, Captain Pinkham, reached this port late last night. Although seriously damaged the Davenport succeeded in reaching Vineyard Haven, and the tug Neptune was sent from Boston to tow the disabled vessel the remainder of the distance.

The British steamer Hylas, Captain Samuels, arrived here today from Calcutta, six days late. She brought 8000 tons of general merchandise, about half of which will be discharged here and the rest at New York.

Charles Peterson of New York, a sailor, was injured on Jan. 19 by a large wave which boarded the steamer.

Captain Samuels exhibited a branch of clove bushes which he said he had picked in Zanzibar.

Up to 1 p. m. today no word had been received from the White Star liner Canopus, on her way to Boston from Mediterranean ports with 51 saloon, 168 second

HEARING SET ON BILL FOR INVESTIGATION OF AGRICULTURAL BOARD

A hearing in which farmers throughout the commonwealth are interested has been set for Monday at 3 p. m. at the State House before the legislative committee on agriculture. There will be considered at that time the proposal of George Albree of Concord for the appointment of a commission to investigate the state board of agriculture. This proposal is embodied in a resolve which Mr. Albree wants the agriculture committee to report favorably to the Legislature.

In the Albree resolve it is provided that "the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a commission of five persons, citizens of the commonwealth, to investigate the board of agriculture and the departments thereof, and to report whether through the board and its departments as at present organized and managed, the agricultural interests of the commonwealth are being adequately protected and advanced."

The commissioners are required by the measure to make their report to the Legislature on or before March 1, 1912. They are to serve without pay.

Mr. Albree is a large milk producer and comes to the State House yearly to speak on measures affecting the dairy industry and agriculture.

In the House late Friday the committee on fisheries and games reported leave to withdraw on the resolve providing for an investigation of the fisheries in Buzzards bay.

The committee on labor sent in a similar report on the bill requiring that seats shall be provided for women and children employed in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, for use when they are not at work.

The committee on public service reported a bill fixing the salary of the clerk of courts for the county of Barnstable at \$1600. The original bill provided for a salary of \$1800.

Following the hearing granted Felix W. McGettrick of Brookline on his petition for legislation to abolish the municipal court of Brookline, the committee on judiciary reported adversely on the measure.

The same committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Charles F. Adams, 24, that owners of real estate be relieved from the risk of caring for personal property left by former tenants.

PIPE LINE PERMIT GRANTED

DALLAS, Tex.—An order was passed by the county commissioners' court recently granting the Gulf Pipe Line Company the right to build, maintain and operate a pipe line over, along and across the public highways of Dallas county for the purpose of carrying oil.

WOMAN'S CORPS CELEBRATES

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps, No. 97, will observe the anniversary of Lincoln and McKinley, Feb. 7, in Grand Army hall.

Cabin, and 1008 steerage passengers. She was originally due here Monday, but was delayed one day. Wireless reports are expected before night giving her position. Cardinal O'Connell is among the passengers.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
City of Everett, Fenlon, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Lackawanna, Lewis, Hoboken, tow bgs Tobyhanna and Pequest.
Tug Catawissa, McDickrick, Newburyport, tow bgs Rutherford and Wiconisco, Gloucester for Philadelphia.
Tug Covington, Law, Portland, Me.
Sch Chas Davenport, Pinkham, Norfolk.

Str Hylas (Br), Samuels, Calcutta, Colombo, Algiers and St. Michaels.

Sailed

Str Imkenturm (Ger) New York, tugs Catawissa, Philadelphia, tow bgs Rutherford, Wiconisco and Henry Clay; Honey Brook, Port Johnson tow bgs C R R of N J No's 5, B, and 9; Nemasack, Elizabethport, tow bgs Summit Hill, Tamaqua, and Coaldale; James Woolley, Salem; str Maartensdyk, (Dutch) Rotterdam via Philadelphia; St. Gothard, Norfolk; Nantucket; A. W. Perry (Br) for Halifax, N S; City of Augusta, Savannah; Chippewa, for Charleston, S C and Jacksonville; Grecian, Philadelphia; Herman Winter New York.

Cleared

Str A. W. Perry (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N S.
Str Herman Winter, Colberth, New York.
Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.
Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26—Arrived, str F. J. Luckenbach, Port Tampa.
Cleared, str Somerset, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Sailed, strs Ontario, Boston; Parthian, Savannah and Jacksonville; Theo. Weems, Georgetown, S. C., and Charleston, S. C.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 26—Arrived, auxiliary yacht Trade Wind, Bennett, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 26—Arrived, sch Elma, St. John, N. B.

Cleared, bgs Nanticoke, Baltimore.

CARTERET, N. J., Jan. 26—Sailed, sch Anna R Heidtrick, Savannah.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26—Arrd, bgs Kennebec, Newport News; tug Silver Forge, Philadelphia, tow bgs Silver Brook.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26—Arrd, str El Sol, New York; Rio Grande, Ramon de Larraga, Guantamo; Westmoor, Buenos Aires.

Sailed, strs Martazan, Rotterdam; Kendall Castle, Ghent via Newport News; Kingway, Bremen via Norfolk; Consols, Hamburg.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Jan. 26, arrd strs Richmond, New York; Navahoe, Wilmington, N. C.; Matilda Weems, Baltimore.

JACKSONVILLE—Jan. 26, arrd strs Suvanee, Baltimore; Arapahoe, New York; Winyah, Norfolk. Sailed strs Portonia, Sagua; Huron, New York; sch Carrie A. Lane, Providence.

KEY WEST—Jan. 26, arrd strs Halifax, Havana; Olivette, Port Tampa. Sailed strs Gov. Cobb, Havana; cruisers Washington, North Carolina and Birmingham and gunboat Nashville for Guantanamo; gunboat Hatuey, Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Arrd strs Chalmette, Havana; Sausenber, Mobile; Orleansian, Boca del Toro; Manteo, Florida ports; City of Tampico, Vera Cruz.

Old strs Lillie, Boca del Toro; Heredia, Colon; Dictator, Bluefields; Ida, Marcellines and Venice; Tomawanda, Tampico; Corinto, Bluefields; Creole, New York; Margherita, Barcelona via Norfolk; Sld strs Eastlands, Cristobal via Gulfport; Texas, Gothenburg; Stavangeren and Christiania via Newport News; Currier, Guantia; Gladiator, Liverpool; Queen Maud.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 26—Arrd, strs Malinche, Savannah; Chelford, Pensacola; Mercian, Galveston; schs Chas No. Simmons, New York; Wm H Yerkes, Baltimore.

Sailed, strs Conettina di Giorgi, Cardenas; William Chisholm, Boston; Bay Port, bgs Boston, Bombay, New Bedford; Liberty, Boston.

NORFOLK, Jan. 26—Arrd, strs Elswick Park, Philadelphia; Fagertun, New York; Melrose, Boston; Malden; sch Damietta Joanna, New York.

Cleared, strs Ashfield, Port Spain and Guanaco; Antares, Kingston, Jam.

Sailed, strs Satsuma, Kokohama and Kobe.

PERTH AMBOY, Jan. 26—Cleared, strs Mora, Norfolk; Vimeira, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Arrd, strs Brandenburg, Bremen; Coruma, Bombay via New York; Daphne, Antilla; Pandosia, Rio Janeiro; Helios, Rotterdam via Halifax, N S; El Valle, New York; Delaware, do; Katahdin, Georgetown, S. C.

Cleared, strs Euxinia, Christiania and Copenhagen via New York; Helios, Flushing, F O; Tuscan, Boston.

SEATTLE, Jan. 26—Arrd, str Rygia, Hong Kong.

Sailed, str Hartington, Portland, Or, via Nainaimo.

TACOMA, Jan. 26—Arrd, str Chicago Maru, Hong Kong and Yokohama.

TAMPA, Jan. 26—Sailed, str Comal, New York via Key West.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

California, for Glasgow..... Jan. 27
Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Jan. 27
Carmania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 27
Saint Anne, for Algiers..... Jan. 27
Minnewaska, for London..... Jan. 27
Cincinnati, for Naples-Genoa..... Jan. 27
Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... Jan. 27
Oscar II, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 1
La Lorraine, for Havre..... Feb. 1
Celtic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 1
Mesaba, for London..... Feb. 1
Roma, for Tunis..... Feb. 1
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 1
President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... Feb. 1
Caroline, for Havre..... Feb. 1
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 1
Caledonia, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1
Ryndam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 1
Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 1
La Touraine, for Havre..... Feb. 1
Minneapolis, for London..... Feb. 10
Oceanic, for Southampton..... Feb. 10
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg..... Feb. 10
Princess Irene, for Gibraltar-Algiers..... Feb. 10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 10
Carmania, for Liverpool..... Feb. 10
Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Feb. 10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 10
Oceania, for Algiers-Genoa..... Feb. 10
Carmania, for Liverpool..... Feb. 10
Celtic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 10
Baltic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 10
La Provence, for Havre..... Feb. 10
Volturno, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 10
Minneapolis, for London..... Feb. 10
St. Louis, for Southampton..... Feb. 10
America, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 10
Adriatic, for Gibraltar-Algiers..... Feb. 10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 10
Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Feb. 10
Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Feb. 10
Merion, for Southampton..... Feb. 10
President Grant, for Hamburg..... Feb. 10

Sailings from Boston

Urania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 30
Carnegie, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 30
Merion, for Southampton..... Jan. 30
Scotland, for Glasgow..... Jan. 30
Panama, for Liverpool..... Jan. 30
Merion, for Southampton..... Jan. 30
Lake Erie, for Glasgow..... Jan. 30
Ivernia, for Liverpool..... Jan. 30

Sailings from Philadelphia

Merion, for Liverpool..... Jan. 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Jan. 27
Manitou, for Antwerp..... Jan. 27
Europa, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 27
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg..... Jan. 27
Marquette, for Liverpool..... Jan. 27
Haverford, for Antwerp..... Jan. 27
Verona, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 27
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg..... Jan. 27

Sailings from Portland

Nunaidian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1
Canada, for Liverpool..... Feb. 1
Ionian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1
Merion, for London..... Feb. 1
Dominion, for Liverpool..... Feb. 1
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 1
Scythia, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1

Sailings from Halifax

Royal George, for Bristol..... Feb. 7
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Feb. 23
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Feb. 23

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Haverford, for Philadelphia..... Jan. 31
Baltic, for New York..... Feb. 1
Carnegie, for New York..... Feb. 1
Dominion, for Portland..... Feb. 1
Meganitic, for Boston..... Feb. 1
Empress of Ireland, for John..... Feb. 1
Carnegie, for New York..... Feb. 1
Teutonic, for Portland..... Feb. 1
Ivernia, for Boston..... Feb. 1
Merion, for Philadelphia..... Feb. 1
Celtic, for New York..... Feb. 15
Canada, for Portland..... Feb. 15
Lustitula, for New York..... Feb. 15
Empress of Britain, for St. John..... Feb. 23

Sailings from Flume

Carnegie, for New York..... Feb. 1
Panama, for New York..... Feb. 14
Sailings from Trieste
Argentina, for New York..... Feb. 10
United States, for New York..... Feb. 10

Sailings from Copenhagen

Allied States, for New York..... Feb. 8
Hellig Olaf, for New York..... Feb. 22
*Carries U. S. mail.

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New York BOSTON Chicago

St. L. & San F.	Mar.	1 '13	99%	100%
South. Ry.	Feb.	1 '13	100%	101%
Edgewood Co.	June	1 '13	100%	102%
U. S. & R.	Aug.	1 '13	98%	100%
West. E. & Mfg.	Aug.	1 '13	101%	101%
West End S. Ry.	Mar.	1 '14	100%	100%
West End S. Ry.	Aug.	1 '15	98%	99%

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

FIRST NATIONAL WILL INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK

At a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank held Friday, at which the directors present represented more than a majority of the capital stock, it was voted to recommend to the stockholders an increase of the capital stock of the bank to \$5,000,000 by the issuance of 20,000 additional shares, par value \$100, to be sold at \$300 per share.

The directors further voted to call a meeting of the stockholders of the bank for March 1 to take formal action in the matter.

President Daniel G. Wing says:

"This increase, counting our surplus, will give the First National Bank \$15,700,000 working capital. This together with the stockholders' liability of \$5,000,000 puts a guarantee of \$20,000,000 of stockholders' money back of our deposits.

"The chief reason why the directors have determined upon this increase of capital and surplus is that this bank is not only a depository for New England banks, but essentially a commercial institution, and the directors believe that with this added capital we can still further increase the service we are rendering our New England merchants and manufacturers and be in a position to take care of their needs no matter whether the weather is fair or foul."

The directors of the First National Bank are: Calvin Austin, president; Eastern Steamship Corporation; Edward E. Blodgett, Blodgett, Jones & Burnham, attorneys; Roland W. Boyden, Ropes, Gray & Gorham, attorneys; Charles F. Brooker, president American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn.; George W. Brown, vice-president United Shoe Machinery Company; John Carr, president Eliot Five Cents Savings Bank; George A. Draper, treasurer Draper Company, Hopedale; Robert J. Edwards, treasurer Edwards Manufacturing Company; Wilmet R. Evans, president Boston Five Cents Savings Bank; John W. Hallowell, Stone & Webster; Robert F. Herrick, Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, attorneys; William H. Hill, capitalist; James H. Hustis, vice-president N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Company, in charge of B. & A. railroad; Herbert W. Mason, S. D. Warren & Co.; Frederic C. McDuffie, treasurer York Manufacturing Company and Everett Mills; John R. Macomber, of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers; Charles S. Mellen, president N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad; Charles A. Moss, treasurer Simplex Electrical Company; Andrew W. Preston, president United Fruit Company; C. G. Rice, N. W. Rice Company; Wallace F. Robinson, capitalist, former president Chamber of Commerce; William Skinner, William Skinner & Sons, Holyoke; Charles A. Stone, Stone & Webster; James J. Storrow, Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers; John W. Weeks, Hornblower & Weeks; George R. White; Daniel G. Wing, president; Sidney W. Winslow, president United Shoe Machinery Company.

EASING UP IN STEEL ACTIVITY

NEW YORK—The steel market is letting up slightly in orders, although prices are holding firm. Reports of concessions on sheets are denied by jobbers and manufacturers. Among orders reported are those by Southern New England, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, for 6500 tons of bridge material, and by Delaware & Hudson railway for 5000 tons, both of which went to the American Bridge Company. The latter company has so far been awarded about 50,000 tons of steel to go into the new subway system.

Recent advance in wire products has not brought out much new tonnage, although it was not expected that it would. The advance was made primarily because the makers had orders booked ahead for some months, and were consequently independent.

CHICAGO BOARD				
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)				
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.....	.98.	.98 1/2.	.98	.98 1/2.
May.....	1.02 1/4.	1.02 3/4.	1.01 1/2.	1.02 1/4.
Sept.....	1.02 1/4.	1.02 3/4.	1.01 1/2.	1.02 1/4.
Oct.....	.94 1/4.	.94 1/2.	.94 1/4.	.94 1/2.
Nov.....	.94 1/4.	.94 1/2.	.94 1/4.	.94 1/2.
Dec.....	.94 1/4.	.94 1/2.	.94 1/4.	.94 1/2.
Jan.....	.67 1/2.	.67 3/4.	.67 1/2.	.67 3/4.
May.....	.67 1/2.	.67 3/4.	.66 3/4.	.66 3/4.
Sept.....	.67 1/2.	.67 3/4.	.67 1/2.	.67 3/4.
Oct.....	.50 1/2.	.51 1/4.	.50 1/2.	.50 1/2.
May.....	.45 1/4.	.46 1/4.	.45 1/4.	.45 1/4.
Sept.....	.46 1/4.	.47.	.46 1/4.	.46 3/4.
Oct.....	15.20.	15.20.	15.20.	15.85.
Nov.....	16.20.	16.20.	16.20.	16.25.
Dec.....	16.45.	16.60.	16.50.	16.55.
Lard				
Jan.....	9.22.	9.25.	9.20.	9.22.
May.....	9.40.	9.47.	9.37.	9.42.
Sept.....	9.55.	9.60.	9.57.	9.57.
Oct.....	9.22.	9.25.	9.20.	9.22.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TWELVE RUSSIAN BANKS
FAVOR LINE IN PERSIA

British and French Shares
in Project Understood to
Be Guaranteed—Railway
Would Allow Run to Delhi

FINISH ESTIMATES

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Rus.—Twelve of the principal Russian banks are interested in the project for the construction of a railway across Persia, linking up the Russian and British Indian railway systems.

The required amount of British and French capital is also understood to have been guaranteed, one English banking house, indeed, having offered to provide the full amount of the British share.

In the estimates of the cost of the line that have been prepared, no allowance was made for a possible subsidy from either the Russian or British Indian government.

According to the Russian estimate, the

cost of construction, in which is included the cost of rolling stock, of the 1400 miles of the railway in Persian territory is placed at £18,700,000; English experts, however, have estimated that the total cost would not exceed \$15,000,000.

The working expenses of the proposed railway, in which is included the cost of guarding the line, are estimated at £7,725,000, and the revenue from passenger and goods traffic at £2,434,000, leaving a profit of £700,000.

The Russian government is understood to be opposed to the idea of a direct guarantee; it is possible, however, that it will be willing to assure the interests of the share and bond holders out of the increased profits which are expected to accrue to the Russian railways as a result of the establishment of through communication with India.

It is estimated that when the proposed railway is completed, the journey from London to Delhi would occupy about eight days, the only sea passage being when crossing the English channel, while the cost of a first-class fare from London to Bombay should be well under £40.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL
SITE FAR REMOVED
SAYS LORD DUDLEY

Former Governor-General
Also Argues That Recruit
System in Civil Service Is
Likely to Lack Breadth

NATION PROSPERING

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON—At the time when the Australian states were discussing the question of closer union, one of the most debated points was as to the establishment of a federal capital.

The two largest cities in the commonwealth, Sydney and Melbourne, were at that time animated by feelings of rivalry and the ardent supporters of the federal movement realized that it would be hopeless to establish a federation unless it was laid down that neither of these cities should be made capital. So following out the American principle it was decided to build a new city, which it was fondly hoped would one day be the Australian Washington.

The late governor-general of Australia, Lord Dudley, who recently arrived in England, delivered an address before the Royal Colonial Institute on Jan. 9, in which he referred to his experiences in Australia and discussed the Australian constitution. An interesting section of Lord Dudley's address was devoted to the federal capital and the federal civil service.

Step Is Regretted

He confessed he was one of those who greatly regretted the action of the commonwealth Parliament in the matter. Of course he was perfectly well aware of the fact that the undertaking to acquire a capital site was part of the general agreement arrived at by the federal conventions and that the use of Melbourne as the seat of government had always been regarded as a temporary expedient.

It would, however, have been wiser, to his mind, to wait for some years longer before taking so important a step, for he had never been able to appreciate either the inconvenience of the present arrangement or the particular advantages which it was supposed would be derived from transplanting the commonwealth government from one of the most important centers in Australia to the middle of a bush district.

He had heard it argued that it was desirable that the executive, the legislative and the civil service should be far removed from state prejudice and Washington was quoted as an example that Australia should follow.

Isolation Not Liked

It seemed to him, however, that in avoiding one danger it might be possible to incur a greater, and that in seeking to protect the commonwealth Legislature and civil service from state prejudices, there was a decided risk in removing them too far from those useful and broadening influences which were derived from constant contact with the varied interests of a great center of population.

Nor did it appear to him that the example of Washington furnished any very useful guide to Australians in this respect. For, in the first place, there were conditions of life at Washington which could not be reproduced, at any rate for many years, at Yass-Canberra, and, in the second place, there were, he believed, many Americans who were inclined to think that it had been a very doubtful advantage that the machinery of the central government in the United States should have been so much cut off from the every-day life of the people.

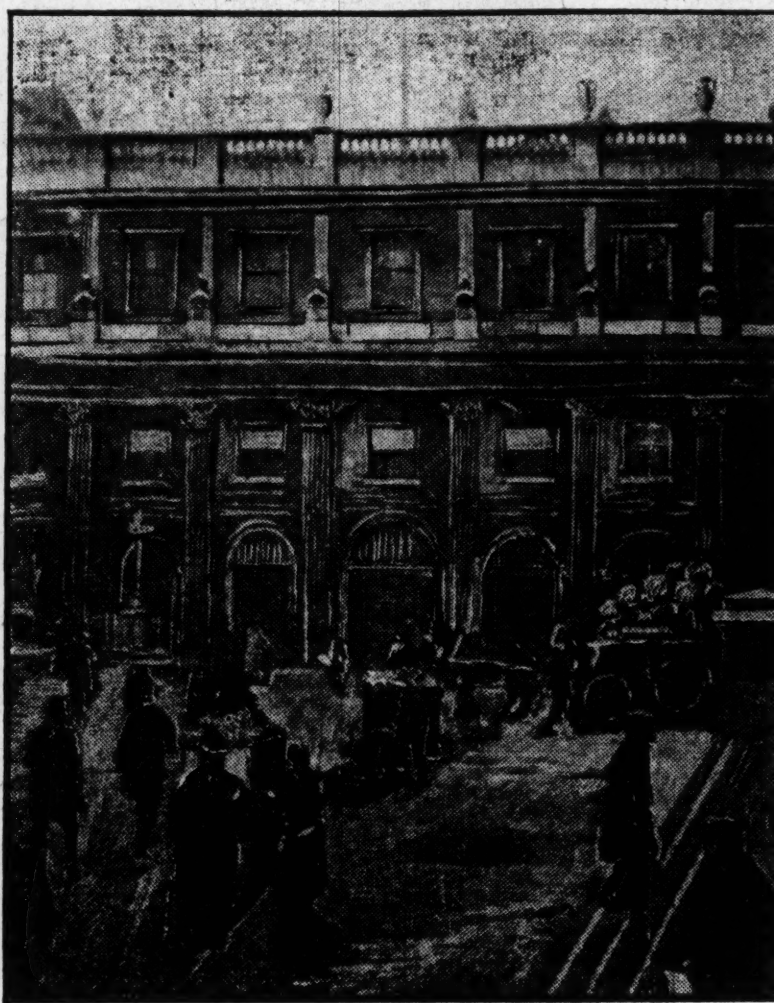
There was, to his mind, at any rate, reason in the argument that to envelop politicians and civil servants entirely in a political atmosphere was inimical to well-balanced legislation and administration, and he did think, when it was considered what the conditions of life at Yass-Canberra would be, that there seemed to be a likelihood that it would not have a very widening or stimulating effect upon those who were called upon to live there.

Future Is Considered

Another point connected with the one already referred to was the civil service. At the time of federation, the commonwealth government was able to secure the services of many of the most able civil servants in the various states, and, consequently, the commonwealth's public service was now conducted by a body of capable and devoted men. But, if he might be allowed to say so he did not look altogether with equanimity upon the prospects of the Australian civil service in, say, 20 or 30 years hence.

He understood that it was proposed to recruit all the superior officers of the federal departments, except where special professional qualifications, such as engineering, were required, from those who were now entering the public service as boys and who consequently were debarré from the advantages of a university education. That might be considered democratic, but it seemed to him too narrow a view.

Admission by competitive examination was better than nomination, still he

APPEAL BY BANK OF ENGLAND
RAISES DIFFICULT POINTS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Bank of England, which has distinction of being in three parishes

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The governors of the Bank of England have made an assessment appeal which involves a complicated question of both custom and law.

The Bank of England is in three parishes, St. Margaret, Lothbury, St. Bartholomew, Exchange, and St. Christopher, Le Stocks. The latter parish contains only part of the Bank of England, and when the large open space was cleared in front of the bank the result was that the parish had no inhabitants, no church wardens or overseers; and in consequence the bank became the predominant partner and controlled all the parochial machinery, as well as becoming

its own assessment authority, and £23,000 was determined upon as the rating value.

This assessment has not been altered for 40 years. Three years ago the 112 parishes in the city of London were amalgamated for rating purposes, and the total value amounted to £7,000,000 a year. Later the corporation of London stepped in and raised the assessment of the Bank of England, in St. Christopher's parish, from £23,000 up to £50,000, the total assessment of the bank in all parishes having been raised by £10,000 a year. Part of the ground on which the bank stands belongs to the Royal Exchange.

thought that things were more judiciously worked in England. Second division clerks should undoubtedly be freely promoted when they showed, as many do, real capacity, but the continuance of the first division, who were examined on a broader syllabus and had a higher age limit, was equally desirable.

Wider View Sought

He was all for the principle of a field marshal's baton being in every private's knapsack, but he could not think that the interests of a service, on which so much of the nation's future depended, were advanced by recruiting the heads of that service exclusively from men, who however naturally able and experienced, must be, for the most part, without that breadth of view which came from wider culture.

Moreover, as he had already said, he could not think that being in future resident for the most part in a purely official center like Yass-Canberra, removed alike from the seats of learning and the busy hum of industry, would do much to repair this deficiency.

The retiring governor-general gave a glowing account of Australia's prosperity. In his opinion all that is necessary to ensure a permanent success is to see that the flood of emigration is directed more towards Australia than it is at the present time. He acclaimed the riches of the country and the opportunities offered, but pointed out that unless emigration was persisted in unceasingly, permanent prosperity could not be maintained.

Happily more unemployed are proceeding to Australia at the present time than ever before in the history of the commonwealth. From the United Kingdom alone over 70,000 went out during 1911, and it is anticipated that before the end of 1912, some 100,000 will have made the journey. Each person who goes out finds the country so generous that his anxiety is to get his friends and relatives to follow. When it is considered that during 1901-1906 only a few thousands went to Australia from Great Britain, the improvement must be conceded to be a remarkable one.

CALGARY WILL MANUFACTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA—The British Canada Agricultural Tractors, Ltd., with headquarters in England, have lately sent a representative of the company to Calgary for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a factory in that city for the manufacture of agricultural machinery to supply the western provinces.

CASTOR, SASK., HAS GAS

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA—While a well was being drilled on some property in Castor, Sask., recently, a strong flow of natural gas was struck at a depth of 280 feet. A pipe was applied to the well, and, a match being struck, a strong and steady brilliant light resulted. All the property in the vicinity has risen in price.

FIRST AERIAL POST
FOR GERMANY WILL
START WITH SPRING

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—Germany's first aerial post is to be organized in the early spring, the stations being Bork and Bruck, both in the neighborhood of Potsdam and about 15 miles apart. A Grade monoplane is to be used and the post is to be conveyed twice a day.

The latest aeroplane inventor is Prince Friedrich Sigismund, a nephew of the Kaiser, who is a lieutenant of the Potsdam guards. He has spent all his spare time in the construction of his machine, which is a monoplane of a particularly light build, in appearance like a huge insect.

The prince has already made three or four successful flights, attaining to a height of 200 feet, although he has not yet obtained his pilot's certificate, preferring to gain the diploma on his own machine. The Kaiser and Prince Heinrich are both much interested in their nephew's invention, which among other advantages can be very easily and quickly taken to pieces and packed in an unusually small compass.

ALBERT GILLIGAN
LECTURES ON SUN

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England—The last of a series of lectures entitled "The Heavenly Bodies" was given before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society by Albert Gilligan. He spoke upon "The Sun; his family and his visitors."

To give some idea of the fierce heat of the sun the lecturer said that if the rays of the sun could be concentrated on a column of ice two and a quarter miles in diameter stretching itself from the earth to the sun itself the ice would be melted in one second, and in no more than seven seconds would have disappeared entirely in steam.

If every tick of a clock represented one mile in distance the clock would have to go continuously for 1076 days before it had ticked out the number of miles to the sun. Halley's comet will, if it pursues the even tenor of its way, reappear in 1986. The planet Mercury is traveling through space at a rate of 29 miles a second and beats the pace of our planet by 18.2 miles a second.

LONDON THEATERS
RESENT LICENSES
FOR MUSIC HALLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Since the lord chamberlain has issued licenses to music halls for the purpose of stage plays, 24 managers of the variety theaters in London, in fact practically all those within the area of the lord chamberlain's jurisdiction, applied at St. James palace for the said permission.

The lord chamberlain's action has, however, been very much resented by the managers of the West End theaters. The council of the Theatrical Managers Association issued the following statement which practically resolves itself into a vote of censure on the lord chamberlain. It says:

"The feeling of the theatrical managers is that the theater should remain as a theater and the music hall as a music hall and they regret that the decision of the lord chamberlain does not uphold this distinction."

Sir Herbert Tree, in a subsequent interview, said though he would maintain the distinction between theater and music hall, still he saw that free trade would be the next best thing, and this was what the recent concessions practically meant.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR ELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belg.—Sir Edward Elgar, O. M., has been elected as associate of the Academie Royale des Sciences des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts of Belgium.



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ENGLISH AUDIENCES
VARY IN EACH TOWN
DECLARES LECTURER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is well known that the customs, the character, and the manners of people vary very considerably with the town they inhabit, but it is rather surprising to gather from Dr. G. Campbell Morgan's address at Caxton hall how definitely the audience in one town differs from the audience in another.

The English audience is, he said, attentive, without prejudice, and ready to listen. They are possessed of a great love of justice and an absolute intolerance of humbug. Those are their general features.

Specifically, he discovers that Welsh audiences require an outlook illuminated by poetry, they want the light and shade of imagination and like to see the sunrise from the mountain tops.

Bradford is as hard as the granite of its buildings, although logical, persuasive and responsive when approached in its own language.

Manchester's busy men make a strenuous, sociable and sympathetic audience; but Birmingham is characterized as worldly wise and self-centered, but having once accepted a man would support him sturdily. Bristol he found full of faith and kind to the point of suffering fools gladly.

London he dismissed with a sentence. "London," he said, "is English to the backbone." University audiences are found to demand truth and exactness, whilst leisure audiences are invariably tired and wistful.

UNITED KINGDOM
IMPORTS SHOW
FALL IN VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to the returns of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom just issued in the value of imports during the month of December was £65,022,014, a decrease of £4,107,447 or 5.9 per cent on the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year. The lower prices of cotton and rubber were chiefly responsible for the falling off recorded, raw cotton showing a decrease of 20.9 per cent in quantity and of 40.8 per cent in value.

The value of exports was £38,571,879, an increase of £1,147,709 or 3 per cent on the figures for December, 1910. Re-exports amounted to £8,679,849, a decrease of £1,196,770 or 12.1 per cent on the figures for the previous year.

RULES REVISED
FOR AVIATION CUP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to the new rules for the British empire Michelin cup No. 2 the distance to be covered is 136 miles, an increase of 11 miles over the distance stipulated for in the past year.

Competitors may select their own course, but the route selected must be submitted to the Royal Aero Club. The circuit must be completed between sunrise and sunset on any one day and the pilot and machine must be British. The prize for this year is £600 and a trophy to be retained by the winner; last year it was £400 and a trophy.

YUKON DEVELOPMENT SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA—Dr. Thompson, member of Parliament for the Yukon, intends during the session at Ottawa to call the attention of the Dominion government to the necessity for the building of good roads into the interior of the Yukon, the placing of small boats on the navigable waters, and for the benefit of prospectors a geological survey of the country.

NATIONAL RIGHTS IN ANCIENT
ENGLISH MONUMENTS URGED

Secretary of the Office of Works Advocates an Advisory
Committee of Eminent Men to Preserve Historic
Dwellings, Etc., From Destruction or Damage

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A paper on the "Protection of Ancient Buildings and Monuments" was read at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries by the Hon. Sir Schiomburg McDonnell, secretary of the office of works.

He began by stating that many people had lately written to the office of works deploring the danger in which certain monuments stood, and asking for intervention to prevent their destruction, mutilation or restoration. But there was at the present time no power to intervene, and he expressed the opinion that something ought to be done to insure the protection of such buildings, etc., as they were justified in considering national property.

He proposed that an advisory committee should be established, composed of men who would command the confidence of the proprietor of the ancient monument. The committee should consist of men eminent in archeology or in public life, men known to be thoroughly reasonable in their decisions, and entirely averse from anything savoring of hostility to any class or of a desire to arrive at unreasonable and vexatious conclusions.

He thought the chairman of the three royal commissions on historical monuments in England, Scotland and Wales should sit on the committee, also the presidents of the Society of Antiquaries for England and Scotland, the principal

librarian of the British Museum, the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the inspector of ancient monuments.

His idea was that this advisory committee, when satisfied that any monument of national importance was in danger should represent to the first commissioner of works that the custody of it should be assumed by the nation, and the first commissioner—if he saw fit should move his majesty to declare by an order of council that the monument in question was a national monument and was consequently transferred to the custody of the first commissioner.

As to the buildings affected he did not propose to include dwelling houses in actual occupation, and the castles, abbeys and priories now so beautifully kept by their owners would not be affected. A good proprietor had nothing whatever to fear from the scheme, but the neglectful proprietor would be prevented from doing things he ought not to do.



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THE HOME FORUM

BILL NYE AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

WHAT Bill Nye had to say about Benjamin Franklin in his "History of the United States" reads today almost like the product of a lost art. It is the classic American humor, that disappeared with the last vestige of leisure. The humorist who most approaches the type now is Mr. Dooley, who concerns himself, however, with live topics, fresh from the press. But in the days of Nye—one William—there was time to think about the past and to amuse with a sweet lengthiness that had the air of reasonableness, and was a million times funnier on that account. Among much else he remarks of Franklin:

His paper was called the New England Courant. It was edited jointly by James and Benjamin Franklin, and was started to supply a long-felt want.

Benjamin edited it a part of the time and James a part of the time. The idea of having two editors was not for the purpose of giving volume to the editorial page, but it was necessary for one to

run the paper while the other was in jail. In those days you could not sass the King, and then, when the King came into the office the next day and stopped his paper and took out his ad, put it off on "our informant" and go right along with the paper. You had to go to jail, while your subscribers wondered why their paper did not come, and the paste soured in the tin dippers in the sanctum and the circus passed by on the other side.

How many of us today, fellow journalists, would be willing to stay in jail while the lawn festival and the kangaroo came and went? Who of all our company would go to a prison cell for the cause of freedom while a double-column ad, of 16 aggregated circuses and 11 congresses of ferocious beasts went by us?

Franklin grew to be a great journalist and spelled words with great fluency. He never tried to be a humorist in any

of his newspaper work and everybody respected him.

In 1753 Franklin was made postmaster of the colonies. He made a good postmaster-general, and people say there were fewer mistakes in distributing their mail then than there have ever been since. If a man mailed a letter in those days Ben Franklin saw that it went to where it was addressed.

Another year confronts us. Nine-twelve opens the door to new opportunities and larger responsibilities. What shall be its objective? Shall we urge unusual acts of self-denial, remarkable achievements, and consecrate our life to the many movements so desirable, this new year? We trust we may and in so doing have a part in the progress of the world about us. But with it all there comes a longing for a stronger and sweeter personal life.—Standard.

BRITISH TRAVELING CIRCUS AT HOME

ONE of the most wonderful farms in the world is to be seen at Horley in Surrey, Eng., an interesting account of which is given by a special correspondent in the London Daily News. This farm has a population of nearly 200 strange beasts. In the lane by which it is approached the soft mud is marked by many a strange footprint. Here can be traced the cloven hoof of the

camel or dromedary, the big pad of an elephant or the claws of a bear. Every sound that is made as a person approaches the place startles some wild animal shut up somewhere in an out-house, and often his advent is heralded by the roaring of a lion.

Looking through a gap in the hedgerow this correspondent saw a strange team drawing a plow. Here were two elephants trudging one behind the other in as homely a manner as two plow horses who are born and trained to the post. They plod their way in perfect docility and are wonderfully amenable to discipline. Neither is it uncommon to see the long amble of a dromedary as he treads the furrows and prepares the land for the spring sowing.

This remarkable farm is the head office of Lord George Sanger & Sons, the largest traveling circus in the kingdom. For 19 weeks in the winter the animals are put out to grass, while the preparations are going forward for the

start of the circus on its usual tour round England and Scotland, which begins in the spring. When the elephants are not employed in the fields they go through their two performances a day just as faithfully as if they were appearing before an audience. The other animals appear to have a more quiet time, camels and horses spending their days mostly in the fields and only coming in for the hearty supper of oats and chaff which is ready for them. During the winter the animals consume about 600 tons of hay. The Daily News' correspondent in conversation with one of Lord George Sanger's circus men was assured that the popularity of the traveling circus was increasing every year and did not find the competition of electric picture palaces to have injured it in any way.

The seeds of future harvests are in the moral gains already made.—Charles R. Brown.

FUTURE TEACHERS IN PHILIPPINES



ON THE VERANDA, PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL DORMITORY, MANILA

SINCE 1903 the young women's dormitory of the Philippine normal school at Manila has been in charge of Miss Mary E. Coleman, whose energy and initiative have done wonders for the work of the school. The dormitory is a pleasant home, with reading rooms and living rooms well furnished and cared for, and

the glimpse of the veranda given here shows how the effort is to emphasize comfort and beauty as well as to train these young women to carry a higher knowledge of civilized arts to their people.

The teaching force of the Philippines numbers about 2000 teachers, maintained directly by the insular government. With

the many also maintained by the local authorities the number reaches goodly proportions. A large share of these are Filipinos, and this emphasizes the success of the work of this normal school. To judge from the picture the hobble skirt has not been in vogue in the Philippines.

ENGLISH FOLK-SONG REVIVAL

IN a lecture given by Dr. Vaughan Williams on "English Folk Song," at the vacation conference of musical education, which was held at St. Pauls School for Girls, Hammersmith, Eng., the lecturer stated that traditional music was denied to England, while it was recognized in almost every other country. There had been collected in the last quarter of a century about 3000 English tunes and versions of tunes, either printed or in easily accessible manuscript collections. The folk song, the lecturer

said, was a spontaneous, unselfconscious, unwritten musical utterance, limited in its scope, but within those limits often of supreme beauty, and containing in embryo all those principles which were at the basis of the fully developed art of music. The more he saw of folk song the more important he believed the impress of the individual to be. Whereas much of the folk music abroad had been altered at a period when collectors had little reverence for this form of music, nowadays every care is taken to preserve whatever is heard exactly.

The practise of singing folk songs seemed to have been lost about 1800. The lecturer thought that this was due to an increase of education, and that people were less and less dependent on themselves for their art, and more and more inclined to take it ready made from London. He believed, however, that this was a purely temporary check, and that the folk song would live again in new surroundings and under new conditions.

City Man in the Country

The voice of the anonymous author of "A Living Without a Boss" is added to those who have remarked on the scarcity of labor in country districts. Even the town vagabond on being implored by his neighbors to help in their fields or gardens responds "like a tyrant bestowing a favor." The author shows how many openings a city man may find in the country. "No man with arms and a willingness to use them need complain of an inability to make a living," he says.

EARLY MAGAZINES IN AMERICA

DISCUSSING literary things in America in the early nineteenth century a writer in the Bookman says: During the first years of the nineteenth century men had been too busy clearing farms, cutting roads, building towns and planning how to make the most of nature's prodigal resources to have time for literature and art.

Then came an age of magazines and reviews, and because of the length and breadth of the land, every town had its own publication. Philadelphia, which seems to have long been the literary center, headed the list with 16 publications. New York came next with 11.

The writers of these magazines seem to have largely acted as censors and moralists. They did not attempt to pander to the mode or taste of the moment, but to provide such mental food as they thought would be beneficial to their readers. One is struck with the

number of clergymen who edited papers. The Monthly Mirror assures its readers that "it shall contain a variety of matter calculated to improve and amend the mind." The methods of the magazine editors were peculiar, being very safe, if slow. They advertised for several weeks in some local paper setting forth the program of their "Museum," "Repository" or "Magazine," and thus, obtaining sufficient subscribers, they brought out their first number, which was probably a jumble of instruction, sallies of wit, essays on politics or travel besides tales moral and innocuous, calculated to instruct and amuse the young.

Question—Don't you know that the amount charged you for postage by your campaign manager would buy enough postage stamps to paper the side of the great pyramid?

The Answer—Well, well! Is that what he did with them?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As Others See Americans

THE Americans in Berlin read with much interest the "American Notes" which a local paper is publishing," writes a New Yorker from that city. "The observant note writer makes a great fuss about the 'practical handling of baggage' and devotes much space to a full description of the check system—a convenience which we at home do not appreciate. Among the queer things under the head of 'Customs' he says: 'In New York you may wear your hat anywhere. No one thinks of removing it in a place of business, but woe unto him who keeps his head covered in an elevator if a woman happens to be a passenger. On the street, when you meet a man whom you know, you need not remove your hat in salutation. You say "Hello, Billy," and he responds "Hello, Fritz," and both rush on, too busy to say more.'"—Buffalo Commercial.

No eloquence has ever produced the thrill possible to—silence.—Lippincotts.

A MAN'S A GOLFER FOR A' THAT

IT appears that there has been a lively controversy pro and con over the question whether college life at Princeton is more democratic than aristocratic. A contribution to the discussion, reported in the New York Sun, has the following data:

A boy whose parents have millions has as his closest chum a lad who is earning his way through college pressing trousers. Such intimate friends are they that

Of Music in a Church

It streams from nowhere,
Fills the air;
Booms like the thunder of a sea
That washes up invisibly,
Having no shore;
As if the pillars and the gloom,
The spaces vast,
The height, the strength, the jeweled bloom,
Made themselves audible at last.
—Florence Wilkinson in the Independent.

the boy of wealth will hardly go away from Princeton on a trip without the other. Several men in the Ivy Club, the most noted Princeton club, are earning their way through college. In every club there are at least three men, generally more, working their way. A member of one of the most prominent clubs is the manager of the clothes-pressing bureau. Edwards Hall, the cheapest dormitory, has a number of clubmen in it.

There is some democracy left in the town too even after the graduate college charges. An editor, a university professor and a judge of the United States circuit court were playing golf on the Princeton course. Along came the butler of one of the prominent men of the town. Golf was his hobby.

"Will you join us?" asked the trio.
He joined the course naturally and at the second hole took the leadership of the party, when he asked:
"How is it now? Is it me and the judge against the twos of you?"

PHONETIC ISSUE OF THE BIBLE

IN view of the recent tercentenary of the English Bible, an unusual version is of interest. The issue of the entire Bible, as rewritten in phonetic spelling is the work of a schoolmaster in Minnesota, "Mr. Judson Jonz of Klevland," as he entitles himself on the fore pages. Mr. Jones has spent his lifetime in trying to put the English language on the basis of the German and Greek in the matter of phonetic spelling and ease in pronunciation. To accomplish this he uses the same diacritical marks as are made use of in the German. Having learned these marks printed above and below the vowels, a person need not hesitate in the correct pronunciation of any word. Mr. Jones has confidence that this phonetic spelling is the method of the future, and his publishers, the Riverside Press of Cambridge, Mass., are confident that the Bible thus rendered will in time come into a degree of popular use.

At least it is something for a school-

master to give a lifetime, practically without compensation, to what he deems useful to coming generations in the way of primary learning. For some 50 years "Mr. Joz" has been teaching grade school and in 1889 he produced a spelling book, "The Alphabet of Orthoepy." He believes this to be the sole starting point for phonetic spelling in primary grades. Perhaps our descendants using this phonetic spelling will wonder at the complicated methods of our present day. If that is so, this first edition of the Bible in phonetic spelling will be treasured and regarded as we treasure and regard the early copies of the English Bible.—Congregationalist.

English as She Sounds

French chauffeur—Can you tell me, sare, vere I get some of ze gazzoline?
Farmer—Hey?
French chauffeur—Non, non, non! Not ze hay—ze gazzoline. Ziss eez a motor-car, not a horse.—Harpers Weekly.

Resolved—not to grow tired of resolving.—Christian World.

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CONTENTMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I HAVE learned, wrote the Apostle Paul to the Philippians, "in whatsoever state I am, there-with to be content." Strangely enough this statement of the peace of mind, and serenity of thought which should characterize all progressive and effective living has been so interpreted as to sanction what is commonly known as "Christian resignation." It is certainly evidence that mankind is today awakening to the actual meaning of Christian salvation that comparatively little is taught now concerning the virtue of this so-called resignation.

The world has thought itself considerably away from the belief in inevitable evil or the conviction that a good creator would intentionally afflict the man of his designing with distressing conditions which it is not within his power to overcome, and has risen to a higher sense of resistance to all that is limiting and injurious. The contentment advocated by Christianity should certainly not be that which tolerates inferior conditions of being, of body, heart or mind, but rather that calm which

comes with the absence of inferior ambitions and the realization that man may assert his natural freedom from every evil situation no matter how distressing.

The progressive individual can no longer comfort or seek to justify himself in the belief that it is his privilege to remain idle in the face of wrong conditions on the assumption that such conditions are divinely authorized and therefore not to be resisted. Humanity is becoming convinced that in some way it is man's moral right to rise against every limitation and overcome it, thus demonstrating the natural freedom of health and peace which it is declared belongs to man as the son of God. This present possibility of Christian perfection is aptly and significantly expressed by Mrs. Eddy on page 37 of Science and Health as follows: "It is possible—yes, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man and woman—to follow in the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness." Hear these imperative commands: "Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect!"

Because false standards of man's possibilities of peace and strength have been so generally accepted for many centuries it behooves all men today to examine their concept of themselves and see that they are not ignorantly and perhaps unconsciously accepting many limitations that are not at all necessary, simply because they have never grasped the significance of their natural freedom under the government of a good God.

It is a fact that one should at all times be satisfied with his divine possibilities, but so long as a single inharmonious condition remains or a single limitation oppresses one should never rest content with the situation in a virtueless complacency. Actual contentment is possible only as one recognizes one's individuality as established in the activity of good that overcomes evil, and thus sets at rest forever any apprehensions as to the infinity of the love of God and its availability to man.

Resignation to any conditions except the highest and freest is entirely evil, for it prevents the honest recognition of man's actual superiority to evil, his actual dominion which discovers his true relation to God. No one can find contentment in the phases of limitation which human thought considers inevitable; it is in the process of the working out of these conditions that one finds a sure confidence and actual satisfaction.

Man's superiority to evil as taught in Christian Science rests upon the statement of the allness of God, good—the definition of God as Infinite Truth. From such a premise it follows that man may demonstrate a natural freedom from all that is unlike God through such a consciousness of the good and true as spontaneously rejects all contrary beliefs.

Such a conception does away with all fretfulness and repining for these things, merely serve to entertain that from which the individual wishes to be set free. It inculcates grace and cheer as evidences of a well grounded faith in the availability of good.

No grumbling is possible to the individual who is content to find himself in the effectual working of the Spirit of Truth. The gospel of Christian Science appeals to the Christian and to all mankind to rise and resist that by which they have been deceived and to seize the opportunity with gladness to prove the power of God.

To that large class of individuals to whom life at present means very little discomfort or disappointment, whose hopes and anticipations hold by far the larger share of their thoughts of life, this particular message of limitless good has especial application. These have particular reason to examine their position and to see that they are cherishing only such ideals as appreciate man's actual privileges. They have need to keep their confidence well placed and not risk the failure which is coincident

with a merely material sense of things.

To the right thinker every day unnumbered experiences of greater power and more complete freedom, and unless one anticipates this unfoldment and enjoys it one must search out and adopt a purer and more practical ideal. There is actually unlimited good in store for all, but one may grasp it only by rising far above the frail standards of human accomplishment and grasping the meaning of the high ideal uttered in the life of the Master, wherein was manifested the ability of man to conquer sin, disease and death and to come into the actual freedom of spiritual existence.

Resisting and overcoming disease and sin of every sort, Christ Jesus preached that spiritual power and that peace which passeth understanding, a peace which characterizes all Christian endeavor. It was through learning of the superiority of Spirit that mankind was to find that contentment which characterizes the career of him who said, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; and ye shall find rest unto your soul" and "Your joy no man taketh from you!"

WE have this year a new sense of what we are worth to each other because of our common humanity. May we cherish and be stimulated by every achievement of character in others. May we value mankind . . . regarding with reverent sympathy its hopes, its aspirations, its noble purposes. . . . May we find in these things that which draws out our hearts, and binds us as man to man with strong cords. Knowing our own hearts, may the compassion of Christ never fail us, yet constrained by the beauty of righteousness may we constantly demand of ourselves and others the full measure of justice and honor.—Lucius H. Thayer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 27, 1912

The Business Situation

It is not to be wondered that much caution is still exercised in manufacturing and mercantile operations. Buying of supplies by the large consuming interests is still on the hand-to-mouth order and the prospects favor a continuance of this policy throughout the greater portion of the year. Management of corporations, particularly those doing business exclusively in the United States, must be assured of a cessation of federal prosecutions and a settlement of the tariff question and problems of a political character before they will venture upon new enterprises. But by far the most important of all the disturbing questions of the day is the labor situation. The labor item is the largest one in the expense accounts of almost all concerns. Wages have been increasing steadily in nearly all departments of manufacturing during the past decade, but the demand for higher pay is still as insistent as ever. The laboring man is not altogether to blame for this. The higher cost of living has to do with the situation. Those who have to deal directly with the labor question will do well to address themselves to the cost-of-living problem if they wish to get to the root of the trouble. Prices of commodities have been declining, with the exception of foodstuffs, the very articles that concern the laboring man most directly. Recently there has been an advance in the quotations for copper metal and for various finished products of iron and steel. These advances have been hailed with delight by many who are engaged in these industries as indicating a turn for the better. But this is a mistake. It is of no advantage to the community at large to be obliged to pay more for anything, and it has been proved that high prices are responsible for the very conditions now prevailing. It is not likely, moreover, that the higher quotations now made for steel and iron and copper will obtain for any length of time. Business has shown itself too timid to stand any further price advances. The railroads have not made any more purchases of rails and equipment than have been absolutely needed and corporations are not likely to purchase supplies of any kind on an advancing market with conditions such as they are at present.

It would be foolish if not impossible to curtail the production of gold in order to improve the situation, but it is feasible and right that production of foodstuffs and everything the soil has to raise should be increased. The railroads throughout the western section of the United States and in Canada are doing great things in the way of encouraging agriculture. Government is also lending a hand. Much more could be done and much more will be done in time. South American countries, likewise, are coming forward as great food producers. Certain it is that the world will enjoy better times when people learn to make the best use of what they now possess.

America's Chance in the Argentine

TO SOUTH AMERICANS generally trade has long been almost an abstract proposition, in that the major portion of the business of import and export has been in the hands of foreigners. In Buenos Aires, for instance, most of the great jobbing establishments, concerns that distribute manufactured articles that the nation must get from without, have long been conducted by Englishmen, Germans or Italians. But within the last few years a change has come about. Argentines who have made great fortunes from the product of the pampas, either in the form of cereals or cattle, conscious of the fortunes that are being made in commerce proper, have turned their eyes toward trade. Some of the most important houses in the Argentine capital are now native concerns. These importers and distributors wish to get American goods if possible. They care little for such ties as ordinarily conduce to the making of business between people of the same nationality. And for this reason American opportunity in the premises is looking up.

The Argentine business man is fully aware that, in the great republic of the north, invention and ingenuity and manufacturing facilities have been promotive of both quality and quantity. He frequently expresses a wish for these goods. But the American manufacturer has shown little readiness to get into touch with the southern neighbor. Either because the northern manufacturer has already all the business that he wants, or because the far distant countries do not appeal to him, the percentage of goods of American make sold in South America has been insignificant when compared with what has come from Europe.

It is not that all American firms have failed to put their samples in the South American market. But where one Buenos Aires agent, for instance, handles goods of a similar kind representing half a dozen countries, there is likely to be discrimination. Usually, the American goods have had to take a back seat and in innumerable instances samples have remained on the shelf untouched and unshown.

Now that the Argentine himself is pressing forward in business, it would appear that a better chance is presenting itself. But there is considerable work to be done on the part of Americans. Primarily a manufacturer should acquaint himself with the demands of the Latin-American people and aim at supplying what is needed. Secondly, he should avail himself of every chance to keep his goods in the market. That these goods are wanted is evidenced by the fact that, even at top notch prices, these wares often take precedence because "made in the United States" is now a trade mark that counts in South America.

It seems to be the easiest thing in the world these days, or rather nights, for Prof. Percival Lowell to run up the steps of his observatory, in Arizona and discover a new canal or two on Mars. They are appearing now in parallels, a fact that would seem to indicate that cut-throat competition once prevailed on that planet, or prevails there still.

It is insinuated that the members of the public ownership party in a western American city were careful, in a recent convention, to insist on their private rights so far as naming candidates was concerned. This simply emphasizes the fact that there are exceptions to every rule.

Amending or Remaking the Constitution

THE comparatively short time in which sentiment favorable to a constitutional convention was worked up in Ohio and the evident intention of that body to submit to the people a "progressive" if not radical form of organic law, will tend to favor the plan of those persons who argue that if a federal constitutional convention is to be blocked it can only be by strategy, that is, by the concession of amendments. To revise and reshape the national organic law thoroughly at a time like the present, with politics, economics, social ethics and business methods in such a state of flux, would be unwise. Calm must follow the storm. Values of new experiments in democracy, tried in connection with city and state governments, must be thoroughly weighed before taken up by the nation. "Here," argue men who think conservatively, "is where the worth of the American system of diversity of form and decentralization of authority comes in." Experiments with new methods and ideals can be carried on wherever there is sufficient public opinion to authorize them and to pay for them. Texas may originate a new form of city government, Oregon a new form of referendum, and Massachusetts set the example in adaptations of the Australian ballot. Out from the diversity of the states' methods and results in due time emerges a law that may guide the nation when it is faced with its similar problems.

The intimation that it will be thought good policy to defeat any chance of a successful popular demand for a constitutional federal convention by hastening amendment of the present organic law is based on signs of the times at Washington. The House judiciary committee favors seven changes altering the dates of inauguration and of the opening of Congress; providing for the filling of the office of President should both President and Vice-President be unable to qualify at the opening of their terms; and fixing minor details of the assembling of Congress and choosing a President, whenever choice falls upon the House. Add to these minor changes the amendments authorizing an income tax and election of senators, which are far on their way toward authorization by Congress and ratification by state legislatures, and it is evident that ere this decade closes Congress probably will have been the responsive popular agent through which an historic body of law shall take on new vitality.

Limiting Hours of Labor

THE federal government's recently initiated suits against railways for failure to comply with the law limiting the hours of consecutive labor of engineers and firemen is a sign of vigor in the department of justice that has its encouragement for the traveling public. The principle that community welfare justifies definition, by the state, of the minimum time of labor for women and children has at last, by decrees of state and federal supreme courts, been formally fixed. Evidence of a kind that cannot be disputed has been furnished as to the waste of humanity that follows from unregulated hours of toil. Solely on prudential and economic grounds the convincing argument is now built up, without any appeal to emotions of sympathy or any ideals of fraternal goodwill.

From protective legislation favoring women and children it was an easy step to similar action in behalf of special groups of men; and among the first to be singled out were the host of workers who man the locomotives that pull the trains on which Americans travel. Too often judicial investigation of collisions or wrecks was revealing as the cause the failure of the worker to get adequate rest and sleep. So Congress, not without opposition, decided that it had duties toward railway employees as well as toward shippers, passengers and investors; and it passed an act forbidding railways to exact more than sixteen hours' consecutive labor. Some obeyed. Others did not. Now the latter must show cause why they should not be punished.

Strict enforcement of this law means no diminution in dividends or increase of either freight or passenger rates. It means greater safety, less litigation, reduced cost of damage suits for corporations; and it must tend, through its reassurance, to increase the number of persons who travel by rail.

THERE is scarcely a city of considerable size in the country that is not burdened more or less with unbalanced development. Some of the larger and busier communities are badly handicapped by it. It has become acute in New York, in Boston, in Chicago; it is becoming a pressing problem in many other places. In general, it goes by the name of congestion. When it manifests itself in the tenement sections, efforts are at once made to relieve it. When it manifests itself in the business sections, it sends the value of real estate so high that effort is generally directed toward increasing it. Hence the "down town" district of New York, the "loop" district of Chicago, the "retail" district of Boston. In all of the growing and bustling communities there are overcrowded, overcrowded thoroughfares and comparatively unused back streets. Traffic takes the easiest, usually the shortest, way between given points; traffic gravitates toward particular centers. Sometimes this results in blockades; nearly always it results in annoyance and delay.

Baron Haussmann found these conditions existing in Paris nearly sixty years ago. He corrected them, the power of an Emperor being behind him, by increasing the number of centers and by laying out new streets converging toward them. One of the great beauties and great attractions of Paris as reconstructed by Haussmann is that it is neither a one-street nor a one-quarter city. You move around Paris from one charming center to another, and while the whole city is animated, the distribution of traffic is such that little if any congestion of the kind common in many American cities is known there.

Some American cities are striving to be relieved in a similar way. It is an interesting fact that Newark, N. J., should be practically the first among them to think seriously of adopting the Haussmann plan. For that city, one of the busiest of its size on the continent, they propose to construct four new diagonal streets. These are to deflect traffic from present overcrowded streets. Newark has a congested district called "Four Corners." Care has been taken in the drawing of this new plan to prevent the too great spreading out of business and consequent great loss in property

Making a City Over

values. The effect of the improvement will be, nevertheless, to create new centers and thereby to diffuse the activities that now come tumbling over one another into one little spot.

In order that Newark may accomplish the results desired the city must be partly made over. The cost will be great. But the property benefited can well afford to bear the bulk of it, while the public treasury for its share could hardly be invited to take part in a more promising investment. The greater cities may postpone improvements of this character to the last moment, but it would seem that for some of them the last moment is close at hand.

THE idea of providing a distinctive line of vocations for women is put forward with regularity and persistence. It has never met with much encouragement, and the claim is made that this in the past has been due mainly to its supposed impracticability. Now it is said it becomes more feasible by reason of the spread of trade organization. It is held to be possible, that is, to limit the sphere of woman's activity in the industrial world through the operation of rules such as those regulating apprenticeships, wages, hours of labor.

Of course, to begin with, this is a fine, if unintended, compliment of man to woman. It carries with it the implication that there are lines of labor in which the woman excels, that there is danger lest these lines may be lengthened and broadened. A calm and thoughtful survey of the field, however, will speedily make one thing clear, namely, that woman's place in the industrial world has become too secure to be affected now by any movement born of selfishness, prejudice or fear. She has found her place in the higher ranks of wage earners, among the more skilful class of workers, without any very great encouragement; and she is not to be driven from it by any form of coercion.

Still there will be no clash, for the simple reason that, having successfully asserted her right to enter any of the trades or handicrafts, she is becoming more and more content to cling to those that for many and obvious reasons are the better suited to her. She is doing this of her own volition, without surrendering a particle of her independence, and she is doing it so quietly that her transition from scattered and widely separated callings into vocations more to her choice is taking place without creating a ripple on the surface of the great stream of labor.

Women are doubtless to dominate the handicrafts. They have already taken possession of many departments of the useful arts. And it will be due to the delicate taste and artistic skill of the women of our day if the cultured among the generations to come shall find much in twentieth century craftsmanship to admire. In designing, in decoration, in furnishings, in draperies, in bindings, in carvings, in gold and silversmithing, woman is making astonishing progress. Other of the lighter trades, where intellect guides the eye and where the eye guides the hand to do the thing that is natural and original, are beckoning and attracting woman. Possibly her industrial separation, or even her segregation may be brought about by the demands upon her of arts and trades all her own; but, if so, either or both will come of her independent choice and man will see the wisdom and acknowledge the necessity of it. That she shall have found her place in the world's activities at last will not carry with it the implication that he has by any means lost his, for the labor of the one, as rightfully should be the case, will complement the labor of the other.

IT WILL evidently take some time for people along the coast lines of the United States who are at all familiar with the history and work of the revenue cutter service to get over the surprise occasioned by President Taft's recommendation that it be abolished. Speaking for the New England section of the coast, and practically as much might be truthfully said for all sections, whether along the two oceans, the gulf or the Great lakes, we may say that the revenue cutter service holds a very warm place in public esteem, and deservedly so. The little Gresham has done some splendid work in this vicinity during the last three years, to go back no further, work that with the commonest regard for humanity could not have been left undone. The Itasca, the Bear, the Seneca, the Mohawk, the Seminole, practically every first, second and third-class vessel of the fleet, is associated in popular thought somewhere with deeds of real valor, of unquestioned heroism.

It is, perhaps, true that the revenue cutter service has lost, or nearly lost, its original occupation. When organized in 1790 it constituted the country's only naval force. It was intended to prevent smuggling and piracy and to protect the merchant marine of the young republic. Because there was then no United States navy department, the revenue cutter service was made an arm of the treasury department, and such it is today. It is not performing the duties originally assigned it, but it is performing duties more necessary to the protection of shipping. It is, in fact, a coast patrol. While at some points it still enforces the navigation and customs laws, it is known best to the country for the prompt and effective aid it renders to vessels in distress. It has been the means of saving hundreds of lives and millions' worth of property within the last twenty-five years.

President Taft says that its abolition will be in the interest of economy, that it will mean an annual saving of about \$2,500,000. Yet, something else must take its place. There is, of course, the life saving service, which pickets the coast with marked efficiency, but the abolition of the revenue cutter service will deprive the former of an auxiliary the equipment of which makes possible the saving of life and property far beyond the range of its crews. Placed on a purely commercial basis, if the protection it gives to commerce be considered, the revenue cutter service more than pays its way. Placing it on a higher basis, its value to humanity is incalculable. Economy should begin somewhere else.

THE curiosity entertained here and there with regard to the exact cost of the Philippines might be satisfied without doing any harm, at least to those who want to know, and who have a right to demand the information.

AN AVIATOR in the Pacific West has been called to account for exceeding the speed limit. It is explained, however, that he was not aviating when the alleged offense was committed.

"DO METERS measure gas?" asks a contemporary. Very likely they do, but the important question is whether they confine themselves to measuring gas.

No Separate Places for Women

The Revenue Cutter Service